The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No 10,471—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
L. THIBET	2263	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. H. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	4193	750	W. B. Andrews	13th "
— MALWA	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th "
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	27th "
— POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. LORHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	11th "
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN-KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
LOMBARDY	2726 500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542 550	G. Lee	20th "
SUTLEJ	4191 750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887 600	C. G. Perrins	17th "

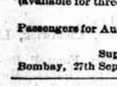
Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (aval able for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	300	165
To Straits of Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong an back (available for thr. e months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 27th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versâ.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. £ 30	Including wines.	I Class .. £ 32	Including wines.
II do.... 20		II do.... 30	
III do.... 15	With food.	III do.... 15½	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa..1 Class	Calais Route.Rs 95	Brighton Route Rs 80	
" ..II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58	
From Naples.1 do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130	
" ..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail,
YORWARTS	F. Egger	3,261	400	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	about 3rd Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, 31, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

An elegant Brougham Landaulette.
An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.
A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.
The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 862 Tons, on 1st October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Bombay, 27th September, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Cash per doz.

BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch.....Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2½ inch..... " 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size..... " 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size..... " 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PEPSINE WINE

IS manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. It is a useful and agreeable preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER

IS prepared from the finest Jamaica Root. Recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Spasms, Cramp, Flatulency, Hysterical and Nervous Complaints, and as a general restorative cordial.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
DR. SCOTT'S
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSHES.

AGENTS FOR THE
PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
PATRONISED
By H. E. the MARQUIS of RIPON, VICEROY of INDIA, &c., &c.
WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.
Under the kind patronage and presence of BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. CARNEGY.
Plan of Reserved Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, PHIL. H. KIRBY, Agent.

THE CHIEF of a NATIVE STATE is desirous of obtaining the SERVICES of a thoroughly well qualified EUROPEAN GARDENER to take general charge of a large public garden. A married man preferred. Free quarters provided. Application, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating terms expected, to be addressed to X.Y.Z., care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.
ENGLISH SONGS.

		s.	d.
Do you Remember	Milton Wellings	4	0
So little—so much	Do.	4	0
Love's Choice	G. B. Lissant	4	0
The Lodger's come	J. F. Mitchell	4	0
By and By	E. Jonghmans	4	0

ITALIAN VOCAL.

D'Autunno	G. Bevilacqua	2	6
Il nome suo	Ida Correr	2	6
Introito da Morto	A. Crescentina	3	0
A te Maria !	Nicolo Celega	2	6
Te go Paura !	Guglielmo Zuella	3	0
L'Attesa	Victor Hugo	3	0

PIANOFORTE.

Juno Marcia	Gustavo Rossari	4	0
Chant du Paysan	Alfonso Rendano	3	0
Drei Scherzi	Heinrich Meyer	3	6

DANCE MUSIC.

Vom Rhein Zur Donau	Waltz, Keler Béla	4	0
Flower Show	" Ch. Cootes, Jr.	4	0
Aladdin	Lancers, W. Meyer Lutz	4	0
Rouge et Noir	Polka, Ch. Cootes, Jr.	4	0
L' Esprit Français	" Emile Waldteufel	4	0

Catalogue free by Post.
Prices quoted in shillings charged at 6 annas per shilling for cash, with order.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap (for prickly heat.) Per case of 3 tablets	0 12
Calvert's Carbolic Nursery Soap per cake	0 4
" " Medicinal " "	0 8
" " Household Bar Soap	0 8
" " Domestic Bar Soap 2 lb. bars	0 14
" " Dog Soap Tablet	0 4
" " Tooth and Shaving Stick	0 8
" " Soft Soap for Dogs and Cattle, 1 lb. pot	0 10
" " 2 lb. pot	1 4
" " Tooth-powder	0 8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."

"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore herewith convey my heartfelt thanks."

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Now ready, price 6d., post free, 7½d.

FAMILY HERALD for SEPTEMBER
Containing :

SERIAL STORIES.	LEADING ARTICLES.
RED RIDING HOOD.	On putting One's Self in Another's Place.
HIS WEDDED WIFE.	Errors about Self & Circumstances.
TIFF.	Individual Influence in History.
COMPLETE STORIES.	The Lower Extremities.
The Troubles of a Chaperon.	Answers to Correspondents.
The Old Love	Scientific and Useful.
A Faithful Love.	Poetry.
	Cookery. Miscellanea.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 472.

NOTE.—RED RIDING HOOD,
By the Arthur of "Olive Varcoe," &c., was commenced in Part 470, and continued in Parts 470 and 471. These may be had, Price 6d. each, by order of all Newsvendors.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for September.
The *Australasian* says :—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 472.
The *Daily Argus* says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for September.
The Darling Downs Gazette says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The
FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents (or the Monthly Part direct, from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.
W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, and all Newsvendors.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Ointment,	Carbolic
Leeming's Essence,	Ellman's Embrocation,	
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,	
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.	

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	10 0	6 0
		Light with good flavour.		
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ...	10 0	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ...	13 0	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	16 0	9 8
		Full bodied, of high character and flavour.		
21 0	11 8	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE	21 0	11 8
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE	26 0	14 8
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX	32 0	17 0
		Exceeding choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is rich, mellow, genuine, and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE,
From Rs. 15 per month.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Made to measure, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING. } Or ready for use.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

	Rs.		Rs.
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable..	6 for 46
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colors (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform ...	6 for 23	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ...	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel ...	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	6 for 32	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury ...	6 for 72
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 36		

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 90
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, oval or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	,,	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CRITIC are hereby informed of the vessel's ARRIVAL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature.

RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & CO.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FACTS ARE INCONTROVERTIBLE.—The rapid and increasing extension of our business is an *unquestionable proof* of the superiority of our SEWING-MACHINES over all others.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The Genuine Singer is the best made machine in the world. Its bobbin can be wound up without removing work or running the machine, so simple in construction and light running that a child can use it. Particulars and price-lists post free.—The Singer M'f'g Co. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

SALVATION ARMY at the HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads. Meetings every evening at 5 p.m.

CHEMISTS WANTED, a qualified EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, salary Rs. 300 per mensem. For particulars apply to CONFIDENTIAL, care of this office.

KAISAR-I-HIND celebrated Cigarettes, per 100 Re. 2, manufactured to order and packed up to retain the freshness and aroma of the tobacco.—HOWARD & Co.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS with board in a pleasantly situated upper storied bungalow, for a married couple or a single gentleman.—Apply "C," care of this paper.

MRS. [illegible] has just received a splendid assortment of Millinery, ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, and untrimmed Straw Hats in great variety. 8, Meadow-street.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS (French), specially selected, sun-flowers, blush-roses, violets, daisies, lillies, ball wreaths, &c., and all the latest novelties Mrs. PRYER, 8, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED, CHRISTMAS CARDS, fancy Sweets, Fancy Biscuits, Turkish Torpedoes, China Preserves, Fresh Jam, Fancy Ornaments, Rocking Horses, Perambulaters and novel mechanical Toys, &c. Prices very moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co. No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST ARRIVED, a small consignment of LORD'S SAFES.—KIDDLE BROTHERS, 28, Meadow-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, for up-country to work Cotton Presses. Apply to this paper, care of "X.Y.Z."

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahomed and Co.,34, Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blankets, Towels, &c.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, SHOES, REGULATION BALLS, NETS, &c., of the best make, to be had at BARTON & Co, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, a PORTION of an OFFICE lately vacated by Messrs. Macaulay and Co. Also other offices and two residences in the same building. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

COTTON AGENT.—An old established Firm in Germany, well connected with the spinners all over the Continent of Europe, offers to represent a good Bombay firm for the sale of cotton. Address "COTTON, No. 71,702," care of Messrs. HAASENSTEIN and VOGLER, Berlin (Germany).

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 22, Apollo-street, HOT JOINTS at 1 p.m. TIFFINS from 8 as. each. Fresh bill of fare daily. Ices, Wines, Tea and Coffee.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH for service at Aden under the Port Officer on the following terms :—

1. Engagement to be for three years.
2. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem.

For further particulars apply to the Office of the Officer in Charge Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary at the Bombay Dockyard.

AT Poona, on 30th instant, at midday, Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISNA will sell by Public Auction Mr. Ashburner's thoroughbred English mare, Lucy. She is a perfect lady's horse, quiet with troops, and goes in single or double harness

[redacted]

and 3 cases
aniline dye,
ds. Currumchund
and Co; 25 boxes

ly Sun soodin; 2 casks
fally and Co; 30 boxes
by Pudomsey.
xes brandy, Cutler Palmer and

M MARSEILLES.
es toys and 2 cases caps, D. H. Cama

FROM BORDEAUX.
(s)—45 hogsheads Jamaica Nawoice; 90
brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 111 packages
claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—450 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursey; 107 cwts coir yarn, Tarmahomed Sallaymahamed; 203 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co; 40 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 50 bales cotton, Wagjee Dewjee; 28 bales cotton, Soorjee Jeewandass.

Athena (s)—133 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee and Co; 3,875 cwts rice, John Fleming and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet (s)—7 bales hides, Bundally Esmail; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Menzaleh (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—124 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abissinia (s)—10 bales silk and 150 cwts groundnuts, L. Singer and Co; 75 cwts gingellyseed and 600 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co; 2 bales silk, D. Sorabjee; 1 bale carpet, Rubattino Co; 23½ cwts cloves, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Abissinia (s)—200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—156 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—22½ cwts gum and 12 cwts colombo root, Ruttonjee Veerjee; 24 cwts aloe and 25 soowaseed, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co; 16 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Pandora (s)—20 bales twist, A. Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—67 cwts cloves, Bundally Esmail; 44 cwts cloves, Batardina Mowjee; 66 cwts cloves, 18 cases peacock feathers, 26 cwts byabole, 13 cwts nurlavang, and 100 bales twist, Reh moobhoy Habibbhoy; 49 bales cotton, Goolraj Juganath; 105 bales cotton, Sriram Sewdutroi; 86 bales cotton, Dawcuran Ramcoover; 26 bales twist, Thakerchand Lalbhoy; 74 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 2 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 12 bales twist, Doolub ass Vulub ass; 21 cwts byaabole, Purmanund Canjee.

Pandora (s)—50 bales twist, Essa bin Khalifa; 51 bales cotton, Samurmull Khoosaichund; 30 bales twist, Darashaw Rustomjee; 25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Essoofally Abdoolally.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormusjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormusjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

248-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

297-82—Muljee and B.—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff vs Mooljee Hussoobhoy Zakoodin bin Syedna, &c.—Tyebjee and D.

Long Causes.

262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Yamubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and another—Muljee and B., M. M. Munshi, and Tyabjee and D.

439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

41-82—M. H. Khan, (or paupers)—Fatmabai and another vs Ratanjee Naikin—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

71-82—Crawford and B.—Dwarkadas Rughoonathdas vs. Jumnadas Hurgowandass otherwise Hurgowandas Jumnadas—Balkrishna and S.—Part heard.

442-81—Smith and F.—Bai Shamcore vs Thucker Purshotum Kara and another—H. Bicknell.

310-80—Payne and G.—Muggia Gowa vs Serang Ahmedjee Issajee and another—Macfarlane and E.

400 81—Shapurjee and T.—Bai Menabai vs Khulphan Rustomjey—R. M. Sayani.

408-81—Ardesir and H.—Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee and another vs Pranjewandass Doolubdass—Jefferson, Js. and D.

256-81—Janardhen and H. (for paupers)—Purshotum Morarjee and another vs Lal ow—Smith and F.

431-81—Shapurjee and T.—Ameerchund Laljee vs Bai Mollajab 1—Craigie, L. and O.

500-81—M. H. Khan—Rhimabai vs Janibai and others—Macfarlane and E.

456-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Devalibai vs Kesserbai and another—Crawford and B.

172-81—Tyabjee and D.—Ebrahimjee Boodenjee vs Pestonjee Bazonjee Sudarwala.

Tyabjee and D.—Bai Fatmabai vs Omer Sulleman and another—Khunderao M.

Shaik Amir bin Shaik Dawood vs Bhaiaee Mahomed Mitha and another.—Khunderao and Tyabjee and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Lieut. Lamb, 29th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Lieut., Lancashire, on duty, from Ramkhet.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Leslie, Lieut., 2nd Grenadiers, from leave, from England.
Bingham, Lieut., Ord. Dept., on duty, from Aden.
Herbert, Lieut., R. Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Casy, Lieut.-Col., Somersetshire, from leave, from England.
Tucker, Lieut.-Col., Durham L. I., from leave, from England.
Lindsay, Lieut.-Col., R.E., from leave, from England.
Frere, Major, R. E., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Tucker, Lieut.-Col., Durham L. I. to join, to Meerut.
Lindsay, Lieut.-Col., R.E., to join, to Poona.
Smith, Captain, R. A., from leave to Ellicapore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, September 27.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Acting Corporal Geo. Swan, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, is appointed Drill Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

On arrival he will be attached to the 2nd Bn., Royal Lancaster Regiment, for Quarters, Discipline, &c.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay: B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only supplied by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Württemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—

Plain square Piano.....Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ..... " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... " 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS
FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Terms and the 2 years payable system full particulars of which information will be given on application.

Bombay, 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

PATRONAGE
AND
TO THE
OPHTHALMIC
IN INDIA.
RENCE,
ANS
THE
LES

BOMBAY BILL

BANKS.

	Paid up.	Rs.	Divi dend.	Cash Rates.
Bank of [illegible]	20,000	500	all	7p.ct. 771½
Bank of [illegible]	12,000	500	all	5 do. 850 xd.
[illegible]	10,000	100	all	4 do. 6.5 nl.
		£		
Asiatic	100,000	100	all	3 do. 1/2
National [illegible]	37,320	250	12½	2 do. 96

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,038	2,925	Rs. 30	815xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,100	Rs. 13	245xd.

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,225
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Assert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	4.0
Albert Press Co, Karrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1.2h.
Apollo Press Co. (annual shares)	750	400	400	40	485
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	610
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	600	500	all	Rs. 374	60
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	110
Colaba Press Co	900	1,800	1,800	50	1,160
Dholiera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,280
Fergs Press Co	150	825	8,500	300 p.s.	2,825
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 3	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	375 xd.
New Indian Press	2,400	12	125	Rs. 1	.45
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	.00	480 xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Samoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	50
Volkart's Press Co....	400	00		50	685

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New 20 shares.	..	£20	13-14-6	do	36
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-4	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New 40 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,244 tons, [illegible] J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta [illegible] in ballast.

[illegible]ue Queen of the Age, 757 tons, Captain [illegible] sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a [illegible]

President Garfield, 1,288 tons, Cap [illegible] sailed yesterday for Port Said, with [illegible] the following passengers:— [illegible] child, and M. Sanders.

[illegible] steamer Oriental, 838 tons [illegible]ed yesterday for Persian [illegible] general cargo and the [illegible] Henry Exshaw, Dr. D. [illegible]y, Mrs. Minck, Mr. [illegible]boy, and 11 deck.

[illegible]ackay, 1,422 tons, [illegible]arbour yesterday [illegible]dogs, and Dr. [illegible] the following [illegible] colour and [illegible]iece-goods, [illegible] whiskey, [illegible]2 cases [illegible]ndies [illegible]ges [illegible]ue, [illegible]es

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SEYMOUR—August 12, at Largs, Ayrshire, the wife of Lieut. H. W. Seymour, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McCORMACK—September 19, at Bhownuggur, the wife of Mr. H. McCormack, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BUCKLAND—September 22, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. E. Buckland, B. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

TURNER—September 23, at Calcutta, Frederick Cooper, infant son of Montague Cornish and Bertha Turner.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

It is pleasant to find that at least one member of the Government has the same opinion of the late Control in Egypt that we have expressed, and that official reserve has not been allowed to stand in the way of his "abusing" that very questionable institution. Had the Control confined itself to its true function—that of seeing that certain branches of the revenue were set apart for the payment of the interest on the Unified Debt—its moral influence in the country would have been beneficial. But when foreigners were pitchforked by the hundred into every lucrative situation, while the ousted Egyptians were left to starve, and the Control arrogated to itself the right to direct the whole Government, it rendered itself odious in the eyes of all impartial men, and its fall sooner or later became inevitable. Mr. Fawcett now hopes that it will not be renewed. We hope so too. Egypt has had enough of the Control. It is proverbially impossible to serve two masters; and if the Egyptians require external guidance it is infinitely better that England alone should supply it. Then, if the appointment of a stranger to a certain post be deemed advisable, there will be no political necessity for finding another post for a protégé of another Power, or, as sometimes happened, berths for three or four protégés of three or four other Powers, to prevent jealousy and bad blood. Egypt under the tutelage of England alone will not be slowly bled to death, and what Lord Granville may be willing to grant no M. Gambetta will be able to veto.

But, so far, we are without any intimation of the course which the British Government has resolved to take with regard to the disposal of Egypt. The Porte has become curious upon the point, and has issued a Note demanding a statement as to the steps contemplated with regard to the withdrawal of our troops, since their services are no longer required. Lord Dufferin will not find any difficulty in dealing with a Note of this kind, the tone of which is so ludicrously out of unison with the actual situation of the Porte. Still a declaration of British policy cannot now be withheld. The Great Powers, having exchanged views, will naturally expect to be told what we propose to do. From Simla our correspondent telegraphs that it is understood there that the Indian troops will not return until the new military force has been organised for the Khedive. It appears that a number of Swiss have been enrolled at Geneva for the new gendarmerie. The English officers who have been now for some years waiting in Turkey for employment in the projected reformed police force in the Sultan's dominions are, it is said, to be utilised in Egypt. A force officered by English military men and composed of Swiss privates will be found somewhat expensive, as the unlucky bondholder is likely to learn to his cost. Meanwhile the withdrawal of some of our troops appears to have been already ordered. The marines at Aboukir are to proceed to Malta in the Minotaur, and the Channel Squadron will follow. The grand review takes place on Saturday, and then, no doubt, many regiments will be sent home. The military difficulty has been completely disposed of, and the political difficulty can scarcely as yet be said to have begun. The Khedive is treating his recovered subjects *de haut en bas*. He has lectured the Ulema for meddling in politics, and has refused to receive certain Pashas who wished to be presented to him. The turn of the Ulemas and the Pashas will come if the British troops withdraw and leave Tewfik with his Swiss gendarmes to carry on the Government. Without our sustained and active support the Khedive cannot now maintain himself at Cairo even with Baker Pasha and the Swiss constables to help him. Of the latter His Highness cannot get very many, for they will not serve, like native troops, without pay. "No money, no Swiss" is as true now as in past centuries.

THE conviction of the persons styling themselves the "Salvation Army" on the charges brought against them by the police was practically a foregone conclusion; and though an application will, we understand, be made to the High Court to-day to quash the conviction, the appeal will turn on a point of law, and not on the merits of the case presented to the magistrate. Without attempting to prejudice the appeal, we may say that so far as the facts go the decision of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will receive the approval of all sensible people. It is, of course, a matter of regret that three individuals, harmless in themselves and evidently acting under some impression that their peculiar behaviour may be productive of good, should be sent to prison. But it would be a mistake to allow this natural feeling of pity to obscure the consequences of permitting the proceedings in which the Salvationists desire to indulge. We may be quite sure that the police have not been animated by any hostility towards the Salvation Army. In prohibiting their processions Sir Frank Souter selected the only reasonable course open to him to avert the disturbances which it is certain would have resulted from their continuance. As Mr. Cleveland pointed out on Monday, the motives of the defendants "did not form part of the consideration in such case." Neither, we may add, does the harmlessness, in itself apart from surrounding circumstances, of the conduct which induced the interference of the police. It is contrary to common sense, and, as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has shown, it is contrary to law, that persons should be permitted to disturb the public peace simply because they have persuaded themselves into adopting a line of conduct which, however high the object, will exasperate to violence the ignorant and excitable elements of society. We are far from contending that the liberty of individuals must always be curtailed before the hostile demonstrations of the mob. Such a policy would place a premium upon ruffianism, and in the end prove more disastrous to order than an initial riot. Each case of this nature must be judged by its merits, and not on any general principle. So far, however, as a maxim will apply, the attitude of the police towards the Salvation Army is regulated by the rule laid down by Maine, and quoted by the magistrate yesterday, that the right of the individual may be sacrificed for the sake of public peace when its exercise is a mere luxury, the temporary denial of which would not practically interfere with a man's general rights. But when the right is one of a substantial nature which [illegible] in these cases. Last autumn the young man convicted of what was known as the "Outrage on the Underground Railway" received thirty or forty lashes as a preliminary to hard labour for life. If Lord Hartington's colleagues share his views with regard to whipping they ought to concede Mr. Peter Taylor's demands at once.

[illegible] enters into the daily usages of life, then the magistrate is bound to support the subject against illegal opposition.

It cannot be seriously argued that the claim of the Salvation Army to parade the streets with warlike banners and military music is other than "a mere luxury" in the eye of the law. The right of religious sects to the free exercise of their worship is conceded, to an almost unlimited extent, in all countries with the slighter pretension to enlightenment. It must, however, be understood that no religious rites may transgress the criminal law, or encroach on the rights and privileges of other people. The object of the Salvation Army, however, is not by their processions to "worship their own God in their own way," but, as their own phrase has it, to "carry fire and sword into the camp of the devil," or in other words, so far at least as India is concerned, "among people who hold views in religious matters different from their own." To the exercise of such a militant propaganda carried out in the public streets no Government ought to afford protection, and if the "enemy" turn upon the aggressor it is the duty of authority to put an end to the cause of disorder. The proceedings of the Salvationists are rendered more intolerable by the travesty of military organization which they have assumed. Their language bristles with the terminology of war; their banners bear sanguinary inscriptions; and their whole surroundings have the odour of mortal warfare rather than of the sanctity of the Gospel of Peace. How can an ignorant and fanatical populace be supposed to realise all this military display in that fine "spiritual" sense referred to by the *soi-disant* "Major" who commands the "expedition?" It is exceedingly probable that, without other causes of irritation, this "circumstance of war" would be interpreted in a strictly literal fashion. The defendants, it is true, disavowed any desire to retaliate should hostilities take a practical turn. In thus restraining themselves they exhibited what no doubt appears to them a praiseworthy spirit of meekness. But, unfortunately, our position in India is not such that we can safely permit English ladies and gentlemen to be stoned in the streets with impunity. The precedent would be an awkward one, and such of us as are of a different opinion from the Salvation Army on this delicate point have a right to prevent the establishment of a principle which might be capable of very wide, and perhaps undiscriminating, application.

It does not appear to us that Sir Frank Souter is enforcing the law either too strictly or too hastily. The police had no desire to interfere with the Salvationists. The interference was simply forced upon them by the ominous signs of disturbance which attended the opening of the "campaign" of the Salvation Army. As the officer responsible for the order of the city the Commissioner of Police could not disregard the fact that the Mussulmans were preparing counter-demonstrations whose leaders would have been as much entitled to breathe "fire and blood" as the Salvationists. Of the consequences of such hostile agitation the evidence adduced by the defence affords the most effective support of the contention of the police. A convert from Zoroastrianism—the Rev. Manockjee Hormusjee Mody—who seems to have acquired considerable mastery of the cant phraseology of semi-educated evangelists, proved more conclusively than even the prosecution that the Salvation Army would be attacked by the Mahomedans. The Mussulmans, he thought, were "so much in the power of the devil that they must show their bad blood," and they had done so in his case by assaulting him, stoning him, and on one occasion they had even "drawn blood from his nose." This, we should think, entirely justifies the view taken by Sir Frank Souter. An attempt was made to draw some capital for the defence from the Gunputty processions. But these processions are admittedly harmless. They are not intended for proselytising purposes, and are regarded as an inoffensive religious ceremony. If they were ever likely to create as much disturbance as the Salvation Army it is needless to say that they would be at once prohibited. The exciting scenes within the Imam Barra during the Mohurrum are strictly confined by police orders within high walls; it has never entered the head of a Commissioner of Police to permit the Procession of the Horses to take place in the public streets. The Gunputty precedent would not be held to apply in that case, and it cannot be held to apply in that of "Major" Tucker's belligerent proceedings. If any person is inclined to censure the conduct of the police let him consider how Sir Edmund Henderson or Sir William Harcourt would deal with a band of moulvies who went to London to reclaim the people of the East-end. So long as their proceedings were harmless possibly they would only be laughed at, but we may take it for certain that in case of ill-feeling arising the apostles of Islam would be suppressed by the authorities before they had an opportunity of facing the pious indignation of a Limehouse mob. A few months ago some Mormons took to preaching at King's Cross, which by comparison with other districts of the metropolis is a moderately rowdy locality. Some one circulated a report that several women had been converted, and were going off to Utah. A mob set upon the "Saints," and the police, on grounds of public peace, at once stopped the preaching. Whether the appeal to-morrow upsets the magisterial decision or not, the attitude of the police is defensible from the standpoint of public policy, and if no law exists for preventing such proceedings as those of the Salvation Army the sooner the omission is supplied the better.

THE practical result of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India respecting whipping as a punishment for certain classes of criminal offences is that the rattan will be retained as an instrument of correction, with certain restrictions on its use, and that the cat-o'-nine-tails will be abandoned. Although in some cases the infliction of the rattan might be considered a feeble punishment, it must be acknowledged that the objections to the cat are quite sufficient to justify its discontinuance. It is one of the arguments in favour of corporal punishment in India that while it is effective as a deterrent, it saves the recipient from the demoralization which frequently results from incarceration in a jail. The defect of the cat is that it not only inflicts the personal suffering expected from it, but that it nearly always creates permanent scars; and the presence of such traces of punishment on the back, which in a partially-clothed race is an exposed part, amounts to a perpetual moral punishment, and consequent demoralization, which were certainly not contemplated in the sentence. For this reason, therefore, it is advisable to substitute some less severe instrument than the cat. Lord Ripon also proposes that magistrates of the second-class should only be able to order the infliction of whipping when specially empowered by the local Government to do so; that whipping should be prohibited when the offender is over forty-five years of age; that the court ordering the punishment should be required to decide in each case whether its infliction shall be in public or in private. Lord Hartington bows to the "practically absolute unanimity of opinion as to the propriety and necessity of retaining whipping as a form of punishment in India," but out of deference, apparently, to "the strong feeling which prevails in this country [England] against whipping" he advises the Government of India to endeavour to curtail the number of offences to which whipping is applicable. We have no objection to his Lordship's suggestion, if it can be practically adopted, but the arguments with which he seeks to support it are quite open to question. He considers, for example, that in the case of heavy penalties of imprisonment whipping "as a deterrent when inflicted at the beginning of the imprisonment is of doubtful efficacy." This may or may not be a safe assumption—Mr. Peter Taylor would certainly agree with the Secretary of State on this point—but it is directly contrary to experience in England, where there is "a practical unanimity of opinion" that flogging in addition to penal servitude has put down robbery with violence. There is no qualification in the judicial mind respecting the value of the [illegible]

WITH THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS.

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 6.

A SMART affair of outposts took place this morning, and, as usual with such operations, produced some temporary excitement, but led to nothing in the way of definite result. Some noise was made, a great quantity of powder expended, men and horses were tired and heated, and all for nothing. More unfortunately still, a brave young officer of Hussars was shot, though happily his wound has not proved dangerous. Affairs of this kind have no regular beginning: they grow and gradually develop themselves; so that a trifling interchange of shots may become the prelude to a general engagement. The sequence of events it is difficult to pursue, but the following may be taken as fairly representing the course of this morning's incident. As usual, the Egyptian cavalry sent their morning greetings to the outposts in the shape of a few rounds of shot, which came perhaps within a few hundred yards of their mark. According to wont, the English pickets (furnished this morning by the 6th B. C. under Captain Gordon) returned the greeting, and, slowly advancing, drove in the Egyptians, who at the first semblance of preparations for a charge have the habit of promptly retiring towards their lines. Captain Gordon had advanced some little distance in this way, and was now in his turn compelled to retire, for a large body of the enemy's cavalry turned out to support their outposts. Captain Gordon withdrew slowly, his men dismounting and firing from time to time from behind sandhills wherever cover offered. Perhaps an hour had thus elapsed, and a troop of the 19th Hussars attracted by the firing had come up in support, but did not enter into action, when Captain Gordon saw advancing from the Egyptian lines a body of infantry which he estimated at three battalions. He sent word accordingly of the fact to General Wilkinson. Within about half an hour the cavalry brigade began to arrive on the scene, and presently the 19th Hussars, the 13th Bengal Lancers, two squadrons of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, two troops of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, 50 men of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and about the same number of Mounted Infantry were there concentrated. They were hidden away as far as possible in hollows of the ground over a wide front, and only some fifty dismounted men were brought into the fighting line. Meanwhile the Egyptian infantry had not advanced, the sight of the approaching cavalry apparently effectually checking their progress. But a body of their horse, estimated at from 200 to 400 strong, began a heavy fusilade at some 600 yards range. Had their aim been as accurate as their intentions were undoubtedly sanguinary, it might have gone hard with the British cavalry. As it has happened in all conflicts hitherto, their fire was wild, and the bullets, although in unpleasant proximity, with one exception whistled harmlessly away overhead. The firers could scarcely have taken even the most cursory aim, and appear to have been wholly led away by the facilities offered by the modern breechloader for wasting ammunition. Very strict orders had been given to the British cavalry to do nothing that might have the effect of bringing on a general engagement, and they were therefore much restricted to the defensive. The best defence, however, in the circumstances was to drive the enemy back whence they came; and this operation did not take long in accomplishment. It was only necessary to work a body of sowars round his flanks, and make a feint of charging, to ensure a responding retirement. In this way the Egyptians were gradually driven back from ridge to ridge of the undulating desert. They have always shown great tact in taking every advantage of the smallest cover the ground might give, and for a moment perhaps they would make a stand behind a sandhill, only to be shortly driven thence. When the above process had continued long enough—that is, when the Egyptian cavalry had been pressed back under cover of the guns of their lines (the infantry having retired before them without taking part in the action)—the further advance of the British horse was perforce stopped. They had successfully compelled the intruding horsemen to go back, and by acting with caution and moderation, had faithfully carried out the General's orders to circumscribe the limits of the fighting. They had throughout held in their energies; often a troop or squadron endured the hail of the enemy's fire, always having to face the possibility that a chance bullet might not be so wild as its fellows, without replying; or was checked when it would have in ordinary circumstances tried a charge. Although, therefore, the whole affair was in itself trifling and led to no result, it well tested the endurance and discipline of the English and Indian cavalry. The solitary casualty on our side was the wounding of Lieutenant Holland, 19th Hussars, who was shot through the left shoulder. The bullet was extracted on the field, and the wound was pronounced by the doctors not to be in any way serious. So far as we know, the Egyptians lost one man and two horses, all whose bodies were passed as our cavalry advanced. The Egyptians perhaps expended five thousand rounds of ammunition, with the result of wounding Lieutenant Holland. The returns on our side will, it is estimated, show an expenditure of close upon two thousand rounds. The Intelligence Department of the office of the Quartermaster-General in India was near losing, at least temporarily, the services of Lieutenant J. M. Grierson, R.A., when Lieutenant Holland was hit. The bullet hissed past the former, who was looking on at the scene within a few paces of the actually wounded officer.

A RECONNAISSANCE.

SEPT. 8.

Another force of all arms was sent out this morning on a reconnaissance in the country south of the Canal. A village some four miles due south of the Kassassin Lock formed the special objective of the expedition; but the surrounding country was as far as possible to be spied out, and attention was also to be given to the enemy's small camp on the south of the water. The name of the village is variously given, and the variations are voluminous. The reader, in fact, may be near the mark if he selects any name that may please his fancy. The place and neighbourhood were supposed to harbour some of the enemy, who, it was thought, might have the idea of making it a species of outwork or fortified advanced post. The force detailed for the reconnaissance consisted of one squadron of the 2nd B. C. and one of the 13th B. L., two guns of the battery G-B. R. H. A. and two of the mountain battery 7-1 R. A., the 2nd battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and a detachment of Mounted Infantry. General Graham commanded in person, and, apparently to provide for all issues, some forty staff officers went with the troops. The start was made in the grey twilight of the morning, at about 4 o'clock. The horse with the artillery went cautiously feeling the way ahead, and on the flanks all the pedestrian soldiers followed; and in due course the cluster of mud huts constituting the desired village was reached, to be found entirely deserted of human beings, and its entire resources at the disposal of a lean and muscular fowl. Meanwhile the advent of the English troops had been spied from the Egyptian camp, and infantry and cavalry perhaps a thousand strong came forth, and there arose the prospect of a serious fight. General Graham had no intention of himself attacking, and indeed did not desire to be drawn into an engagement. It remained, therefore, for the Egyptians to take the first offensive step; but their ideas appeared to undergo modification on their perceiving the strength of the English troops in the field, and so, after firing some shots at a long range, they slowly withdrew. Two of the bullets unfortunately had effect: the horse of Lieutenant Dawson, of the Mounted Infantry, was wounded in the shoulder, and Major Terry (special correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, one of some half-dozen newspaper correspondents at the scene) also had his horse shot.

The troops were back in camp by nine o'clock.

THE MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The Mounted Infantry, to whom reference has more than once been made, at present muster a total of 7 officers and 121 rank and file; but they have so commended themselves to Sir Garnet Wolseley that their numbers are to be increased as soon as horses are procurable to 150. The first beginnings of the corps were seen at Ramleh when the chief interests of the campaign were centred on the Alexandria side, but with the establishment of the base of operations at Ismailia, their services have been transferred to this place. It is to be feared that the appearance of the corps would at present greatly shock the eye of military orthodoxy. The horses are remarkably fine Barbs, all supplied by the Khedive, and most of them His Highness's private property; their colours and heights, however, vary by many shades and inches. The saddles and bits (the latter very strong) are also Egyptian. The men have hitherto kept to their regimentals, and it was only yesterday that a small consignment of the future uniform (corduroy breeches, blue tunics, and short riding boots) was received. One hundred and twenty-one miscellaneous men with rifles slung across their backs, on 121 miscellaneous horses, have hitherto presented a novel sight in military drill. An essential qualification for enrolment in the corps is that the recruit should have been a marksman in his own regiment, and some acquaintance with horses is also deemed desirable. The drill contains the simpler elements of cavalry drill, but by way of instilling into the corps that it belongs to the infantry, and not to the cavalry branch of the service, the only arms are the infantry rifle and bayonet. Wherever activity and intelligence are called for there the Mounted Infantry may expect their services to be required, for it was for such work they were especially organized; and as they are already manifesting their fitness, it is no wonder they are coming to be regarded as a *corps d'élite*. The officer commanding them, Captain Lawrence, 5th Dragoon Guards, may certainly be proud of his post.

Mention of the Mounted Infantry uniform recalls Her Majesty's scarlet, in which most of the English troops are in orthodox fashion here arrayed. That time-honoured dress is condemned by all who wear it, both for its heat and its capacity of absorbing dirt. Its disadvantages for active service in a hot country appear to be so clear, that it may be taken for granted that in such circumstances in future it will be superseded by khaki. Every allowance is, however, made for the British soldier, and he is not called upon to flame forth in the full glory of the national colour oftener than is strictly needful, and as a rule about the camp few red coats are to be seen. The principle is capable of extension, and at Tel-el-Mahuta there might have been seen the other day unloading a barge a party of Her Majesty's Guards in regulation helmets alone. They looked like overgrown Cupids. General Drury Lowe's Cavalry Division was this morning collected into one camp a few hundred yards east of the main camp at Kassassin Lock. General Lowe thus has his horse all together close under his eye instead of some being at Kassassin and others five miles off at Mahsama. With the division is the battery N-A. R. H. A. under Lieut.-Colonel Borrodaile, and Major Free's mountain battery. The two camps, however, are practically one, and things are perhaps as comfortable as could be expected. All have tents, and the commissariat, both English and Indian, is in full working order. Colonel McInroy, in charge of the latter, has supplies for the Indian troops for three weeks, and by train and Canal provisions for all are rapidly accumulating. The expected provision dealers, the [illegible] Parsee and the Levantine Greek and [illegible] have not ventured up, but with several [illegible] Ismailia there is little difficulty [illegible] to give an extra relish to the [illegible] stantial fare provided by the Commissariat. The camp has within the past few days been [illegible] within the pale of civilization by the [illegible] of a telegraph line and a Postoffice [illegible] and telegrams can [illegible] from all parts of the world. The Postal Department is under supreme charge of His Highness the Duke of Teck. The chief source of trouble (a greater one than the Arab and Egyptian) are the flies, mosquitoes, and like abominations. How in ordinary conditions they contrive to subsist in this arid waste is a puzzle to the uninitiated. At present, with the provision dealers at Ismailia, they must be enjoying a fat time, and appear to be equal to the occasion.

One of the butchers belonging to the Indian Commissariat was killed this morning through an incautious curiosity. He dug up one of the shells that were thrown into the Canal during the attack of the 28th of last month and was handling it with much satisfaction, when he let it fall. The percussion fuse, which had not ignited at the original discharge, took effect, and the shell burst, blowing off the man's left shoulder and part of his side, and killing him instantly.

THE ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE KASSASSIN.

SEPT. 9.

It seems doubtful whether the operations which led to this morning's engagement were intended by the Egyptians to be a reconnaissance in force, or are to be taken as a serious attempt to attack the camp. General Graham had remained so quiet for so many days, that it is possible the Egyptian commander—supposed to be Reschid Pasha—wished to try and find out what was doing; and it was believed at first the attack was only a reconnaissance. Later, however, an Egyptian captain who was taken prisoner and proved communicative stated that on the contrary a serious effort had been made not only to capture the camp, but to do so by a surprise. It is difficult to calculate what constitutes a serious effort by the Egyptian standard; but according to European ideas the attacking force could not be said to have put any very serious energy into their purpose, and the rattling rapidity with which it finally retired also seems to throw doubt on the

GRAMS.

ER'S TELEGRAMS.]
y London and Teheran.)

INDISPOSITION OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The latest advices from Egypt state that Sir Garnet Wolseley is unwell.

RECEPTION BY THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive yesterday held a reception which was numerously attended. His Highness took the opportunity of rebuking the members of the Ulema for meddling in politics.

His Highness refused to receive some Pashas who were desirous of being presented.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

A grand review of the British forces will be held at Cairo next Saturday.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The ironclad Minotaur has been ordered to Aboukir to re-embark the force of marines there, who will then proceed to Malta. The Channel Squadron will follow.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN GENDARMERIE.

A number of Swiss have been enrolled at Geneva for service in the new Egyptian Gendarmerie. Baker Pasha proposes to take to Egypt all the British officers now serving in the Turkish Gendarmerie.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley says that the Khedive, through him, conveys his warmest gratitude to England for her services in suppressing the late rebellion in Egypt.

MR. FAWCETT ON EGYPTIAN AF[illegible]

[illegible]ingent.

THE PORTE AND THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 26.

The Porte has issued a Note demanding what steps are contemplated regarding the withdrawal of the British troops in Egypt, since their services are no longer required there.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

No orders have yet been issued concerning the return of the Indian troops. It is believed the Government are waiting on the course of immediate events. No orders on the subject will be issued from India, but from the War Office to Sir G. Wolseley.

It is, however, anticipated that our force will not leave Egypt until Baker Pasha has organized a force equal to the maintenance of the Khedive's Government.

So far as is known here, nothing is settled as to a deputation of native troops visiting England. The matter has, however, been under the consideration of the Home authorities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Marina left here for Bombay to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 26th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88
4½ per cent. do.	89
2 per cent. Consols for account	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99½
5 per cent. French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51½

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been flat.	
7 lb. Shirtings	6
8½ lb. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	9-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	51½

CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

Match 21. Central Rifle Meeting Stakes.—Pte. Hall, Royal Irish, 63; Sergeant-Major Hoey, Rifle Brigade 57; Pte. White, Lancaster Fusi[illegible]

Royal Irish; Corpl. Seymour, G. P. [illegible] Fazuldeen, 30th Regiment, 28.

Match 5, the Poona Cup, was won by the Bombay Volunteers with a score of 305 points and the following team: Col. Sgt. Stead, 46; Sgt. McDonell, 52; Sgt. Keess, 59; Corpl. Renell, 49; Lce. Corpl. Sharp, 48; Lce. Corpl. Clabby, 51; Holley adding ten points. The highest individual score, Sgt. Gidney, Railway Volunteers, 62, Rs. 20. The Rifle Brigade were a good second with a score of 300 points.

OUR London Political Letter has been kept over for a day to make room for our Special Correspondent's long and very interesting letter from the seat of war in Egypt, which brings the description of events down to within three days of Sir Garnet's delivery of his final blow against Arabi.

WE recently published a long Resolution by the Government of India ordering the appointment of a Protector of Pilgrims at Bombay. Upon the recommendation of Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, the Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Sheik Nur Kassim to that office. This young gentleman is the son of Khan Bahadoor and Honorary Surgeon Sheikh Hyder Kassim, in charge of the Government Dockyard Dispensary, and Honorary Medical Officer, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. He possesses a knowledge of Persian and has received a good English education.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee delivered judgment in the case in which the officers of the Salvation Army were charged with disorderly conduct and with disobeying the lawful commands of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Dosabhoy convicted the Salvationists of these offences, and sentenced "Major" Tucker to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and Lieutenants (Miss) Thomson and Norman Rs. 25 each. After the sentence was passed, "Major" Tucker said, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, that it was not their intention to pay the fine; whereupon the magistrate sentenced him to simple imprisonment for fourteen days, and the subordinate officers for a week. The court was crowded with Europeans and natives.

THE *Madras Times*, commenting on the conflict between the Bombay Police and the Salvation Army, remarks:—"We must not, for a moment, be understood that we entertain any religious prejudice against the Salvationists. They hold their own peculiar belief, we have no doubt, in all earnestness; but public interests are involved, and they have acted unwisely, to say the least, in resisting the authorities. They are ignorant of the native character, and may not be quite alive to the very serious consequences likely to arise if any collision occurred between themselves and the Mahomedans or Hindus. But when they were made aware of such a probability or possibility, they should have listened to the authorities, and not invited the trouble in which they now find themselves. We cannot but regard the action of the Bombay authorities as having been prudent and necessary.

SAYS the *World*:—Sir Garnet Wolesley's private letters are full of praise of the Life Guards, whom he now sets the highest value upon, with the other troops belonging to the Household Cavalry in Egypt. The voyage in the Calabria proved the magnificent physique and excellent discipline of the men, which Sir Garnet recognised at once; and it may prove to the reformers of the service that old soldiers, whether they have served only in London and Windsor garrisons or have gone on foreign service, are, after all, the real backbone of Her Majesty's troops. The famous charge of Balaclava was enacted over again on the plains of the desert, when the troops rode straight through the Egyptian guns, through blinding clouds of dust.

WE may now hope that there is some prospect of the blanks in the University clock-tower being filled before long. The *Pall Mall Gazette* received by yesterday's mail says:—

"The clock and machinery for the carillons to be presented to the Bombay University by Mr. Premchand Roychund, of Bombay, have been executed by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, of 42, Pall-mall, and the whole of the work has been put in operation in London, preparatory to its shipment to Bombay. The bells are sixteen in number. The clock will show time on four dials. Inside minute and second dials are provided for setting the exterior hands, and the necessary apparatus is applied by which it can telegraph its time daily to the observatory, and synchronize to correct time all the other clocks in the building, Bombay city, and on any of the railways, and in towns having wire communication with it. The carillon machinery plays sixteen tunes from two barrels of eight tunes each. Each tune will be changed automatically. The tunes are:—"Sinfonia" (Handel), "Those Evening Bells," "Hanover," "God save the Queen," "The Harp that Once," "St. Bride's," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground," "March of the Men of Harlech," "Last Rose of Summer," "Rule Britannia," "Home, Sweet Home," "Harmonious Blacksmith," and "Auld Lang Syne." Any number of tunes can be added hereafter.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury was somewhat better when the mail left, but still remained in a very feeble condition.

LORD SPENCER has replied to the memorial addressed to him on behalf of the convict Francis Hynes, under sentence of death for the Clare murder, to the effect that he has inquired into the statements made with respect to the jury, and that he sees no reason for interfering with the course of justice.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW announce for immediate publication a new book by Lady Brassey, entitled "Tahiti." It will be illustrated with autotypes, after photographs taken specially by Colonel Stuart-Wortley.

THE *Times* of Sept. 6 says:—"We have reason to believe that the British Government is in possession of correspondence between the Sultan and [illegible] which fully establishes the fact of their [illegible]m. No little sensation would be excited if [illegible]stances should seem to call for the publica[illegible] this correspondence." The *Pall Mall* [illegible] suggests that probably this refers to the [illegible]pondence between Arabi and the Sultan which was intercepted by Admiral Seymour shortly before the bombardment of Alexandria. It also appears from these despatches showed that Arabi, if not exactly the tool of the Sultan, was acting in accord with the Palace from first to last.

THE *Standard* of Sept. 7 has the following:—Writing to the Secretary to the Oldham Conservative Working Men's League, Lord George Hamilton says, in reply to an invitation to attend a demonstration at Oldham next month, "I have to thank you for your cordial invitation, but I am afraid it is not in my power to comply with your request during the present autumn. The late adjournment of Parliament and the proposed meeting in October compel me to seek absolute rest during the period of the vacation. At any rate, I cannot, I am afraid, come to you. I am very glad that you have as a candidate my friend Mr. Maclean. He is a man of moderate views, but of great ability, and as the representative of a great community like that of Oldham, cannot fail to make his mark in political life."

A LONDON paper says:—Telegrams from various parts of the United Kingdom show that harvest operations have been delayed, and agricultural prospects rendered somewhat more gloomy, by the continued wet weather.

THE man Westgate, who has accused himself of the murders of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, has been removed to a gaol in Jamaica, because of the fantome having been ordered to Barbadoes. He still maintains that his confession is true. He is closely watched, because of his having threatened to commit suicide. He is troubled with fearful dreams, and often talks in his raving. The doctors say he is suffering from intense excitement. Westgate states that after the murderous affray he went back and stabbed Lord Frederick in the back.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Berlin, Sept. 7, says the *Tagblatt* states that during the grand cavalry manœuvres under the Crown Prince two French officers of high rank were arrested. They were dressed in ordinary civilian costume, and were making sketches of the ground and of the movements of the troops. It is not known how they obtained access to the spot, as they had not received the usual official permission to be present.

ACCORDING to a letter dated August 20, received at Teheran from Meshed, some Russian officers are residing at Merv, the inhabitants of which place are believed to be entirely under Russian rule. At present there are only five regiments of Russian troops at Askabad. It was reported at Meshed that the Russians, with the permission of the Persian Government, would soon construct a railway to that place. The *Moscow Vyedomosti* announces that it is proposed to establish a Commercial Shipping Company for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise on the river Sir Daria, between Kasatlinsk and Chodshent.

THE *communiqué* from the India Office with reference to cholera at Aden, the *St. James's Gazette* observes, "confirms what we have already said on the subject. A pilgrim ship bound from Bombay to Jedda put into Aden. There was no communication with the shore, but next morning on board the ship one of the firemen died—of cholera. The ship then in due course went to an island in the Red Sea, where, in common with other pilgrim craft, she had to go through rigid quarantine before landing her passengers at Jedda. This little incident is the only justification the Sanitary Com[illegible]dria have for proposing to impose [illegible]ships from Aden and Bombay. [illegible]o cholera at Aden, and though [illegible]man who died on board left Bombay, it must be remembered [illegible]ver wholly absent in India. Its [illegible] extent of its ravages vary, but it [illegible]demic. The question of quaran[illegible] vessels coming from India is a [illegible]rsons interested in Indian shipping [illegible]e restrictions have often been im[illegible]ly vexatious spirit. Certainly it seems unreasonable to insist that if a vessel leaves an Indian port with a clean bill of health, and arrives, say, at Suez without any illness to report, there can be any risk that the passengers on board have brought with them the seeds of pestilence."

AMONG some Parliamentary papers published the day before the mail left are "Egypt, No. 16," being correspondence respecting the riots at Alexandria on the 11th of June last. The correspondence embodies the evidence before the Commission of British and other European witnesses as to the conduct of the police (Mustafazin), whom they allege to be the principle instigators of the outrages on the Christian population; also as to the behaviour of Ahmed Bey Gandil, who is stated to have given his men permission to kill the Christians, and of Omer Pasha, Governor of Alexandria, who is said to have been asleep at the time of the disturbance. Lord Granville has requested further supplementary evidence, especially which bears on the conduct of Arabi's vakeels, and on the connection of Gandil with Arabi.

How fully the country supported the Government's Egyptian policy was shown at a meeting held in Glasgow on August 4, at which Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke against the war in Egypt, and said the greatest interest of the British was peace. Those who stated the Suez Canal required to be protected were wrong, for it was never in danger. He asked whether it was right to carry out a policy which supported one man who was fighting against another, and which cost this country £50,000 daily. An amendment declaring the meeting to be of opinion that the measures taken by the Government in Egypt are justifiable was carried.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The other day the Maharajah Duleep Singh, being encouraged, as he says, by the "recent truly liberal and noble act of the present Liberal Government, headed by the great Gladstone the Just," in restoring Cetewayo, appealed piteously to the British nation to allow him a little more cash. It is announced, however, that, notwithstanding both his impecunjosity and his admiration for the Liberal Government, he has issued an address to the electors of Whitby announcing his intention to oppose the return of Mr. Arthur Pease, the sitting Liberal member. If the Maharajah has sufficient money to afford the luxury of a contested election, he stands in no need of further subsidies from the Exchequer. If he has not, not even the truly Liberal Government of "the great Gladstone the Just" is going to find the Maharajah with money wherewith to defray the electioneering expenses of an Opposition candidate.

THERE is to be a new trial of the notorious Fenayrou case, the judgments passed last month at Versailles on Marin, Gabrielle, and Lucien Fenayrou, for the murder of the apothecary Aubrey at Chatou in May last, having been quashed by the Court of Cassation. The flaw in the proceedings at Versailles which was held to have invalidated the trial was the fact that one of the witnesses, Groustean, the second lover of the female prisoner, did not give his evidence *vivâ voce*. The court held that such a course was a violation of the law, which prescribes that all evidence shall be rendered at the trial with spontaneity, freedom, and independence. As a reason why the court should be the less indisposed to cancel the judgments, M. Deroche, the counsel of Marin Fenayrou, urged that the trial had not elicited the real motives of the crime. The new trial will probably take place at the Seine assizes at Paris.

IN the course of some excavations which were being made in Dublin on Sept. 7, in connection with the repair of the fountain at St. Patrick's Cathedral, it is stated that the coffin containing the bones of Dean Swift and "Stella" was laid bare. The skulls and other bones were in a good state of preservation.

THE *Times* Special Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Sept. 7:—The question of compensation to the sufferers by the recent events is under the consideration of Ministers. It is proposed to form a Commission similar to that of liquidation, consisting of English, French, Austrian, and Italian representatives, and, of course, one German and one Russian delegate. There will be also two natives, of whom one is to be President. Curiosities, objects of art, and jewellery, as well as unharvested crops, will not be compensated for.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

NO. 9 BATTERY, 1ST CINQUE PORTS DIVISION, R.A., the Mountain Battery which has for some time past been under orders for Egypt, and which was moved from Khandalla to Poona last month to equip for service, has received instructions to proceed to Kirkee, to be encamped until orders are issued for its return to Khandalla, as there are now no hopes of its going to Egypt.

THE Depôt of the York and Lancaster Regiment stationed at Morar is to be removed to Deolali at an early date.

THE detachment of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment stationed at Neemuch is to be relieved by a party of similar strength from the head-quarters of the regiment at Nusseerabad; and the detachment of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers at Asirgarh is also to be relieved by a company from the head-quarters at Mhow.

THE Aden troop which left Aden for Suez on the 14th instant has been ordered to return.

CONCERT.

THE last of the monsoon concerts of the Bombay Church Institute took place in one of the rooms of the old High Court on Tuesday evening, and was as successful as these popular concerts usually are. A few new faces among the performers caused some satisfaction. Mrs. Doveton, whom we had the pleasure of hearing for the first time, opened the entertainment with a pianoforte solo, and received a hearty round of applause for her effort, a favour that was extended to two other débutantes, Mrs. Piercy and Mrs. Sandell, who charmed the audience with Keller's beautiful duet, "O could I teach you warbling bird!" rendered in very good style. Mrs. Piercy afterwards sang the amusing song, "Why are you wandering here?" with great taste, receiving an ovation of applause that must have been very gratifying. Amongst the numerous performances of the older hands *Miss Kelly's* "Parting," and the exquisitely rendered "Winds gently whisper" by Messrs. Dixon, Harrington, and Carroi, were perhaps most successful. Messrs. Dixon and Harrington also sang several solos. Mrs. Hathornthwaite's splendid rendering of the "Festal March" brought down the house. The Masters Aers received tremendous cheering both before and after their rendering of Glover's duet—"Mother can this the glory be?" This was a just tribute to the pluck of the little fellows in standing up before a large audience and singing a difficult piece; but they sang rather too much through their noses. Talking of singing through the nose, Mr. Piercy contributed two specimens of American humour in "Butterwick's Horse" and "My watch," the latter selection creating much laughter.

THE SALVATION ARMY PROSECUTION.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee delivered judgment in the case in which the Salvation Army leaders, "Major" Tucker and "Lieuts." (Miss) Thomson and Norman were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, and not dispersing when ordered to do so.

In this case, which will probably hereafter be known as the Salvation Army Case, the defendants, Mr. F. D. Cantor Tucker, styling himself as a Major, and the defendants, Mr. A. Norman and Miss Thomson, styling themselves Lieutenants, in what is called "The Salvation Army," are charged at the instance of the Commissioner of Police (1) with having on the 24th day of September, 1882, at Bombay, knowingly joined and continued in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse; and (2) with having on the aforesaid date knowing that an order had been lawfully promulgated by a public servant directing them to abstain from a certain act, disobeyed that order, and thereby caused or tended to cause a riot or affray; and (3) with having behaved in a disorderly manner in a public place. The facts of the case, as they appear from the evidence, are these. For some years past a number of persons have organized themselves in England into an association which is called the Salvation Army. The aims of this association, or the army as it is called, is the same as the several missionary bodies in England and in this country have in view, but the mode by which it seeks to work is different from the quiet and unobtrusive manner of the missionaries generally employed. The members of this army have come to Bombay and commenced to work their mission. I will not relate here what happened on the first day of their processions, but it is sufficient for what took place on the last and gave rise to the subject of this charge. Major Tucker applied to Superintendent Brewin to know whether his party would be allowed to parade in the streets in procession, carrying their banner. On receipt of that application, Mr. Smith, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Brewin called upon Major Tucker, and informed him that under instructions from the Commissioner of Police his request could not be granted. Major Tucker then said that that refusal would involve his acting against the orders given him. Mr. Smith then warned Major Tucker of the consequences that would ensue to all who took part in the procession if they insisted on going out in defiance of the orders of the Commissioner of Police. Major Tucker replied that he was prepared to abide by the consequences of his acts. Shortly after this interview, the said officers again called upon Major Tucker and read to him the written orders of Sir Frank Souter forbidding the procession parading through the streets. Major Tucker declined, as before, to obey the orders, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Lieutenant Norman and Lieutenant Miss Thomson, he marched out of his house with an unfurled banner in his hand, and all of them singing. The police authorities were of course on the alert. Mr. Brewin, who had already proceeded to the headquarters of the Salvation Army, accompanied the procession, round which a crowd gathered and increased as it went along. When the procession arrived near the junction of the five roads it was met by Mr. Smith, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who desired Major Tucker and Lieutenants Norman and Thomson who were singing to desist from doing so. Major Tucker replied that he could not comply with the order and continued marching and singing. The Deputy Commissioner then placed himself in front of Major Tucker, and addressing him and the people who had assembled around him ordered them in the name of the Queen-Empress to disperse. Major Tucker said he would not obey the order, and he and his colleagues did not obey the orders when the accused were then arrested by order of the Deputy Commissioner, and the crowd, which had accompanied them, then dispersed. Such being the facts of the case, it remains for the court to examine whether the accused have by their conduct infringed the requirements of the law. By section 77 of the Act 13 of 1856 the Commissioner of Police is authorized to regulate the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, prescribing the routes by which such processions may pass. Under the authority of this section Sir Frank Souter had forbidden the Salvationists' procession parading the public roads carrying their banner and singing. This order was personally communicated to Major Tucker in the clearest possible manner by an officer second only to the Commissioner himself, but Major Tucker said that he would not obey, and as event showed, he did march in procession. The procession had thus in wilful defiance of the express orders of the Commissioner of Police proceeded to a considerable distance, the Deputy Commissioner met them, and again requested them to disperse. As peace ordered the accused, who were singing and carrying their banner, to desperse, but they refused and continued to walk on as before. For thus knowingly continuing in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse, and for disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant—a disobedience which naturally tended to produce a riot or affray—the accused stand charged under sections 151 and 188. Under section 151 the assembly must consist of five or more persons. Major Tucker has contended that his party consisted only of three, and that Mr. and Mrs. Gladwin were at a considerable distance from them. It is true that they were so, and I dare say they purposely kept themselves at a distance, probably thinking that if they remained behind the number required to sustain the charge would not be made up. But from the fact of Mr. Gladwin having dressed like the Salvationists and Mrs. Gladwin having wore the ribbon with the word "Mookti-Fouj" upon it, it is evident that they were keeping with the procession, but it is possible they were not desirous of sharing the fate of the accused, and therefore kept themselves at a respectable distance from them. But I cannot make that assumption must say that I do not think it necessary for the purpose of this charge to show whether the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gladwin or any particular person or persons were in the assembly ordered to disperse. It is in evidence that there were fifty or sixty persons assembled immediately around the accused. Five or more persons going along the road, not together but singly, might meet A and B wrangling and fighting and stop to look on; the police officer on the beat fearing a disturbance of the public peace orders the assembled crowd to move on or disperse. Disobedience to such a command is, I believe, contemplated by this section, and the accused with whom had assembled fifty or sixty persons constituted an assembly of five or more persons. But I should state that it is also necessary to prove that the assembly which was ordered to disperse was such as was likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, and that the disobedience must cause or tend to cause some of the injurious results named in section 188 of the Penal Code. On this point the evidence of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, an officer of great experience and fifteen years' standing in the police force, as well as that of Mr. Brewin, another experienced officer of ten years' standing, is very clear. Mr. Smith has told us that since the arrival of the Salvationists, and since they have commenced to preach here, there has been a stir in the Mahomedan community, and from all that has come to his knowledge he was of opinion that processions like the one which the Salvationists wished to have was calculated to cause a disturbance of the public peace. He has given his reasons for forming that opinion, and it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. In one place, he says, these processions are not desirable in the interest of public peace: "they might lead to bloodshed as such matters are cinders that might flame at any moment." Mr. Brewin has stated that if the Salvationists had been allowed to proceed and pass through the Mahomedan quarters of the city with a banner with the words "Blood and Fire upon it," there would have been a disturbance of the peace. Inspector Holmes has stated that if the Mussulmans came to know that the Salvationists were a religious body a riot would unquestionably occur. Major Tucker has, by his cross-examination of the witnesses, elicited that the crowd which followed him and his colleagues was orderly; but the contention of the prosecution that this orderliness was due to the precautions and presence of a strong police force is entitled to great weight. Then again Major Tucker has urged upon the attention of the court the extreme undesirability on their part to be partizans in a riot or affray. I grant that the accused would not wish for such a result. But the explanation to sec. 188 says, "it is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm; it is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys and that his disobedience produces or is likely to produce harm." Then again the illustration given under the same section is as follows:—"An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in the section." It will thus be seen that the legislature has intended that an act, though lawful in itself, is prohibited on account of the danger which it may cause to the public tranquillity. That the procession of the Salvationists, though harmless in itself, was such as would cause danger to the public tranquillity, is amply proved by the evidence. If the police had not accompanied the processions of the Salvationists, if the Moulvee dressed in the skin of a wild animal had been allowed to follow Major Tucker and his collegues without the police guard, the Salvationists would have soon found out what dangerous elements were lurking around them. Mr. Mody who has been called as a witness for the defence has strongly supported the case of the prosecution. He has told us what effect his preaching had upon the people of other creeds, how they have hooted and beaten him, and even "drawn blood from his nose," and how some of the professors of another religion, deeming the religion of the ruling race to be the same as that of the missionary preachers, extended their ill-will from the preachers to the Government itself and took to preach sedition. If such was the effect of his simple preaching, the results to follow from the exciting demonstrations such as the Salvationists intend to make can easily be imagined. Major Tucker has cited the case of the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta *versus* the Missionaries of that city. I had read of the case at the time it occurred and have read again carefully the report which Major Tucker was good enough to send to me. That case does not apply. There the missionaries were prohibited from preaching in an open square, while here the police actually says that the Salvationists can do so, but that they will not be allowed to parade in procession through the public streets for fear of the public tranquillity being disturbed. Sir Frank Souter, the head of the police in this city, who is well known and esteemed for the tact, judgment and foresight with which he conducts the duties of the Prefect of the Police of this city, which comprises in its population people of various creeds, considered it prudent on information which he must have derived from the best sources at his command, not to allow the procession of the Salvationists in the public streets, and his order ought unquestionably to have been obeyed. It was an order which he had issued in the interests of peace and the interests of all parties, the Salvationists included. For myself I will not say more than what I stated on a former occasion, that the Salvation Army has lost sight of the different disturbing elements in this country, owing to the different religions prevailing here. In England the people professed one religion, and efforts like those of the Salvationist and other religious bodies to reclaim the erring and the fallen, would meet with the support and encouragement of all. But when they come to this country to convert people from one faith to another they must avoid noisy and peculiar demonstrations, which are sure to give rise to passions and angry feelings and counter-demonstrations. The British Government in this country has been justly esteemed for its strict neutrality in matters religious of all its subject races. It allows the fullest indulgence to all sections of the community in the exercise of their religious sentiments as far as is compatible with the safety of the public peace. If the Salvationists desire to preach Christianity they will be allowed to do so with perfect freedom on any convenient and unobjectionable spot. But if they desire to parade themselves in the streets in chaotic fashion, and with flags and music and singing, their act is calculated to arouse the feelings of the professors of other religions, and to bring the people of different creeds into collision. The police would therefore neglect its duty if it did not prevent such processions. The Gunputee procession to which Major Tucker has alluded and such like native processions are different in their nature and intention. We know how strict the Commissioner of Police is in matters of procession which are calculated to endanger public peace. At one time he threatened to stop the Moharrum processions. The Salvationists say that they are dealt with differently from the other sections of the community. There is one remark of Major Tucker which I wish particularly to notice and to set him right with regard to it. He stated in his opening speech that he was told that "he wished to work in harmony with the authorities, but at the same time he had his orders from his headquarters; he was only the servant of those who were over him in London and was obliged to carry out the orders which they give him." As an Englishman and as an educated man Major Tucker ought to know that no instructions from the Salvation Army or any other association, however powerful it may be, can be allowed to override the law of the land. It is very much to be regretted that in this community composed of antagonistic religions the action of the Salvation Army has necessitated the bringing of this case in Court. There are many rival interests, and no one should receive encouragement over another. That there should be no misunderstanding on the part of any one section of the community as to the actions of magistrates in matters such as the present, I wish particularly to say that the duties of magistrates in such cases have been clearly explained by Mr. Maine in his commentary on the Penal Code. I will read it so that all parties may know how far their acts would be tolerated on religious grounds. Mr. Maine says—"A very important question may arise as to whether a magistrate should invariably prohibit certain acts, merely upon the ground that they may endanger public tranquillity. There may be cases in which religious or political bigotry will render it certain that a disturbance will ensue upon the exercise of certain rights; and yet it may be the duty of the magistrate to support the parties who claim that exercise in the face of all opposition. For instance, the establishment of a Christian place of worship in a Brahmin village, and the attendance of native converts at divine worship, might be certain to produce a breach of the peace, and yet it would, in fact, be the duty of the magistrate to call out an armed force, if necessary, rather than to allow misguided persons to be intimidated out of their lawful privileges. I imagine the true rule to be that where the exercise of a right is a mere luxury, the temporary denial of which would not practically interfere with a man's general rights as a subject, he may fairly be forbidden to enforce his rights at the risk of public disturbance. But when the right is one of a substantial nature which enters into the daily usages of life, then the magistrate is bound to support the subject against illegal opposition. Tranquillity ought not to be maintained by a sacrifice of liberty. I conceive the magistrate ought, at all hazard, to support every sect in their practice of their religious rights in such places as are set apart for them. This is a substantial right, but if they wish to parade about the streets with the symbols of their faith, this is a mere luxury, and may fitly be refused if it is likely to be attended with a disturbance." These are the lines upon which it is rightly the duty of the magistrates to act, and no section of the community can have any just cause of complaint. I now say that I convict the accused of the first and the second offence with which they are charged; it is not necessary to notice the third charge. For the offence of which the accused are convicted the law empowers me to award imprisonment up to six months and to inflict a fine to the extent of rupees one thousand, but in dealing out the punishment it is my duty to bear in mind the circumstances of the case. I believe the accused are actuated with good intentions, but as Mr. Cleveland, who has put the case before the court most fairly and temperately, has observed the question of their intention is out of consideration in view of the possibility of a disturbance. I presume that the object of the prosecution in this case is not that the parties concerned should be heavily punished, but that the law should be clearly laid out and vindicated. I think, therefore, that under all the circumstances of the case the ends of justice will be satisfied by fining the first accused, Major Tucker, in the sum of Rs. 50, and the two other accused, Lieut. Norman and Lieut. (Miss) Thompson Rs. 25 each. The accused must know that a repetition of the offence will render them liable to the full penalties prescribed by the sections under which they are convicted.

"Major" Tucker said it was not his intention or of his colleagues to pay the fine.

The Magistrate replied that he should then have to pass a sentence in default of payment of fine.

"Major" Tucker was accordingly sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for fourteen days, and Lieutenants (Miss) Thomson and Norman, a week each.

Before the Magistrate delivered the above judgment, he disposed of the case of a Christian woman who pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk in a public street. The Magistrate addressing "Major" Tucker observed, "It is among these people that I should like to see you work." "Major" Tucker replied, "Yes, your Worship, if the police only give us a chance."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' badminton afternon.
Polo, Gen-ral Parade-ground, 4-45 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Mackay (s), from Glasgow; Malwa (s), Trieste; Critic (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 26th:—Delhi (s), for Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—W. G. Russell, Rangoon; Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Bancoora (s) and Queen of the Age, Calcutta; President Garfield (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Malwa and the s. s. Clan Mackay entered, and the s. s. Sunda left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—John Smith, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, living at New Sonapore-lane, reported to the police on Tuesday that some person had entered his room and stolen a pair of gold bangles, valued at Rs. 100.

A DANGEROUS BUFFALO.—The buffalo that killed a horse and injured four persons at Parell on Monday last also injured a Purdasee on Tuesday morning. Shortly after this occurrence the animal was shot.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Hurree Vittoo, tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying fifty-four passengers in excess of the number permitted by his license. He was fined Rs. 10.

FALL OF A WALL.—A portion of the back wall of a house in 6th Lane Cammateepoora fell in yesterday owing to a sewerage drain having been dug too close to the foundation of the building. The tenants at once vacated the premises.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Govind Ramjee, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of voluntarily causing hurt to Nurmudda, woman, by inflicting a cut on her nose with a clasp-knife. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RETURNED TRANSPORT.—The Government transport steamer Inchrhona, 1,296 tons, Captain E. A. Brown, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 26th instant, brought from Suez, which port she left on the 12th instant, 53 men of a detachment of invalids of the 31st Regiment M. N. I.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—Balloo Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of giving false information to police constable No. 10698 with intent to cause annoyance and injury to Ruckmee, woman. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Purshotum Pandoorunjee Petale died on Tuesday night of brain fever. He was the son of Mr. Pandoorung Raghoba, head manager in the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and a leading member of the Dyawadnya community. The funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was attended by several hundred Dyawadnyas and other Hindu gentlemen.

FIRE AT DADUR.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, in a hut belonging to the Government Distillery at Dadur, and the flames rapidly spreading to four others, adjoining, all five huts were burnt to the ground within half an hour. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the accidental ignition of a match by a rat. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 280.

POLO.

THE proposed match between Poona and Mhow for this evening will not come off, as several of the Mhow ponies are laid up from the effects of Monday's match.

The following match has been arranged instead for this evening:—

POONA.	v.	SCRATCH TEAM.
Major Mansel.		Capt. Neeld, 17th Lancers.
Lt. J. Sladen.		Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Dr. Lyons.		Mr. G. K. Remington.

COLOURS.

Poona.	*Scratch team.*
Black, Red.	White.

Play will commence at 4-45. (Bombay time.)
Seats will be provided for ladies.

THE AKOLA PRESS COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Marshall presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending 31st July, 1882, stated that the working of the company had resulted in a satisfactory profit. The company earned a net profit of Rs. 3,946 during the year.

Resolutions were carried adopting the directors' report and accounts; re-appointing Messrs. D. H. Glade and J. M. Drennan, who retired by rotation, directors for the ensuing year; and Mr. Bapojee Pestonjee Wadia auditor for the year, at a remuneration of Rs. 50 per annum. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share (equal to 15 per cent. per annum) was declared; and the following sums were set apart as proposed by the directors:—Fire insurance account, Rs. 350; reserve fund account, Rs. 1,000; and machinery repairs, Rs. 2,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 306 to be carried to next year's account.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. The following is from the directors' report for the year ended 31st July, 1882:—"There has been an increase in the item of rents realized amounting to about one-fifth more than last year. The revenue account shows a balance of Rs. 5,763-0-6, out of which it is proposed to declare a dividend of Re. 1 per share on the paid up capital of the company, which will represent a sum of Rs. 4,000. We know from the balance sheet that the cash balance is Rs. 5,148-3-4, and that there are good outstanding debts amounting to Rs. 904-10-5, which make a total of Rs. 6,052-13-9. From this item it is necessary to deduct Rs. 1,067-7-1 to meet liabilities, after making allowance for amount expended during the first half-year on account of the current period' leaving a balance for dividend of Rs. 4,995-6-8."

The chairman expressed his satisfaction that the accounts submitted showed a considerable amount of improvement over the previous year. The directors intended to ask Government to alter the terms of let the lease, under which they were compelled to [illegible] the buildings to Europeans, the class of mechanics and artisans only

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.
MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public
Auction, opposite the Old Secretariat, Elphinstone
No. 38, the office furniture of a firm
consisting of black wood and teak
slopes, office chairs, pigeon
boards, hanging punkhas, screens,
writing-desk, iron box with
wall lamps, also dining
dining-table, sofa couches
drawers, clothes press,
spoons and forks, cutlery
The above is now on

Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

MESSRS. MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

An invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of pickle, sauce, vinegar, preserved beef and mutton, potatoes, compressed vegetables, &c.

About 270 gallons porter in cask.
1 case boot elastic.
3 „ shawls.
5 „ Turkey red prints.
10 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale gunnies.
On account of the first purchaser Goculdass Morarjee—
H. R.—1 case colored handkerchieves.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, &c., &c., at Cavalry-street, opposite the Dady Sett's Fire Temple.

On SUNDAY, the 1st October, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cavalry-street, opposite the Dady Sett's Fire Temple the household furniture, plated and glasswate, books, &c., of Mr. Glansey, leaving the presidency, the same consisting of cut-glass, earthen and plateware, cutlery &c., carved, blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished furniture such as dining, round and other tables, easy, arm and without-arm chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, sideboard, wainuts, presses, chest-drawer, double and single cots complete, towel-horse, screens, teapoys, carpets, rugs, clocks, dressing-glasses, pictures, books, cooking and dispensing articles, &c.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, SPRING STEEL, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit-road, Byculla.

A large quantity of old scrap iron, wrought and cast, waggon and carriage iron work, spring, steel plates, &c., &c.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th September, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DEPOSITS are also received [illegible] which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD'
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

[illegible]COTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
[illegible] EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES,
[illegible] Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5;
[illegible]t livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per
horse-keeper. Commission on Horses
[illegible]47. Up-country commissions towards
[illegible] Horses will meet our best attention a.
[illegible] and double harness, in the ya rd,
[illegible]34] The Horse Shoeing Forge is
[illegible] thoroughly practical English
[illegible]being done.

[illegible] CURTIS'S and
[illegible] &c.
[illegible] 25 lbs. per keg.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] per doz bl.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.

[illegible] ANNOUNCEMENT.

[illegible]UITH & LORD,
[illegible]KERS, HOSIERS & OUTFITTERS,

[illegible] pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil Constituents
[illegible]ney have just received and opened their New Stock for

SEASON 1882-83.

Each Department of their Establishment is now replete with all the Newest and Best Goods personally selected from the Home Markets by their Mr. Asquith.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Coloured Zephyrs, Wove Flannels, Silk and Wools, Spun Silks, &c., all of the newest designs.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings of the best Manufacture and the newest Styles, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, Bedford-cords and Whip-cords for Riding, Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills, and Hollands.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks in great variety, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, India Gauze and Merino Banians and Pants, Striped Bathing Drawers, Polo and Football Jerseys, Stout Scotch Lambswool Drawers and Under-Vests, Cardigan Jackets, &c., &c.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Lincoln and Bennett's best Black Silk Dress Hats and Drab Felt ditto; Black, Drab and Brown Felt Hats for evening wear, of the best quality and in all the most fashionable shapes.

Regulation, Hunting and Pith Helmets, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Scarfs and Ties of all the latest designs and colours, Collars, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Braces, White Kid Gloves, Perfumery, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &C.

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus, Cabin Bags, Gladstone Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-tight Tin Cases, Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, &c., &c.

ASQUITH AND LORD respectfully invite an inspection of the above.

Their Illustrated Catalogues with Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

D. W. D.
FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusively* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated North Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old Rs.26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old ... ... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PIANOFORTES.

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS may now be seen the largest and most VARIED STOCK of PIANOS ever brought together in any establishment in India.

The many years and great practical experience our Manager has acquired, as to the class of instrument best calculated to withstand the effects of this climate, places us in a position to offer Pianos DEVOID of the MANY DEFECTS peculiar to most instruments imported, such as

1st—Nonflexible touch.
2nd—Badly repeating actions.
3rd—Metallic jingle in Bass at touch of pedals.
4th—Loss of brilliancy of upper notes after a few years' use.
5th—Snapping asunder of the cast-iron plate at Bass end.
6th—A touch suitable only for a Lady, but calculated to yield to the heavier manipulation of the masculine hand.

All the above mentioned objections are overcome by the following IMPROVEMENTS in Pianos imported by us:—

1st—Light check actions.
2nd—Double repetition touch.
3rd—New American or Steinway system of dampers.
4th—Agraffe to iron frame in Treble.
5th—New improved solid entire iron frame.
6th—The 1st and 2nd qualities combined make a touch unequalled for light and rapid playing of amateurs, as also for the hard and continuous work of professionals.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

[illegible]'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
[illegible]ose	...from	4 12 per dozen.
... ...	... „	5 8 „
(very superior) ...	... „	8 15 „
(equal to silk and wear better)	... „	10 8 „
[illegible]ismark)	... „	9 8 „
[illegible]y coloured) ...	... „	9 15 „
... ...	... „	10 8 „
[illegible]d Drab) ...	... „	9 8 „
... ...	... „	17 15 „
...	... „	2 8 per pair.

[illegible]sts in great variety. Compare our [illegible] and [illegible] will see that the [illegible]E in India for

NEW ARRIVAL.
WINES, SPIRIT, LIQUEUR, ETC.

Absinthe.
Australian Wines.
Basket of Liqueurs.
Benedictine.
Burgundies Still.
Burgundies Sparkling.
Chartreuse.
Chablis.
Champagne.
Claret.
Curacao.
Ginger Cordial.
Ginger Brandy.
Hock Sparkling
„ Still.
Holland Gin.
Hungarian Wines.
Invalid Port.
Madeira.
Marsalla.
Mosselle.
Orrange Bitter.
„ Champagne.
Rum.
Sherries.
Unsweetened Gin.
Whiskey.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING
	and SIMLA,		

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT
OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or We[illegible]ed by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overexcited Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co, Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Flaherty & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co. Chemists, Madras.
F. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Stree
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co. ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 3, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed remedy, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed the most surprising controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

INSURANCE

SUN FIRE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED 17[illegible]

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay, the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,680
„ 1881.....£3,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,930 1 4
1871	£2,196,372 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

Age.	With Profits. Payments for Life.	With Profits. 10 Years.	With Profits. 20 Years.	Without Profits. Payments for Life.	Without Profits. 10 Years.	Without Profits. 20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11	4 4 0	2 0 2	5 2 6	3 4 5
30	31 0 8	67 12	8 4 2	13 4 3	0 2 8	1 4 6
35	34 5 4	72 2	8 4 5	14 0 3	5 3 1	4 6 5
40	39 3 4	77 10	0 4 9	8 8	0 3 5	7 4 7

Age.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	10 0 3	6 4 8
30	10 4 6	8 4 8
35	10 4 9

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 2ND TO 8TH SEPT. INCLUSIVE.]

THE Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at Balmoral on Friday afternoon.

The Duke of Albany, accompanied by the Duchess, left Osborne on Wednesday on a cruise along the coast in the Duke of Edinburgh's tender Lively, for the benefit of his health.

The Archbishop of Canterbury continues seriously ill, though the later bulletins indicate some slight improvement in his condition.

Cetewayo has left England in the mail-steamer Nubian for Cape Town.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who resides at Elveden-hall, Thetford, has notified his intention of presenting himself as a candidate for the representation of Whitby at the next general election.

Mr. J. Lawther, M.P., spoke at a Conservative gathering at Nostel Priory on Tuesday, remarking that all parties could cordially unite in wishing speedy success to our arms in Egypt.

Mr. S. Laing, M.P. for Orkney, has issued an address on public affairs to his constituents instead of visiting them in person.

The Right Hon. Mountague Bernard, ex-professor of International Law at Oxford, and one of the British High Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871, died on Saturday, at Overross, in Herefordshire.

The death is also announced of Mr. Peter Rolt, formerly connected with the Thames Iron Works Company and M.P. for Greenwich, aged 84.

The festivities in connexion with the Preston Guild commenced on Monday and lasted several days, the Duke of Cambridge taking the part in the ceremonies which would have been sustained by the Duke of Albany but for his indisposition.

The North-East Coast Exhibition of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering was opened at Tynemouth on Wednesday by Lord Ravensworth, who was supported by the Duke of Northumberland and other distinguished persons.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom commenced at Cambridge on Tuesday.

The National Temperance League celebrated the jubilee year of the total abstinence movement by a *fête* at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday.

A cricket match at Nottingham between the Australians and Nottinghamshire was won by the Colonists by 184 runs. In another match at Scarborough on Wednesday Yorkshire beat I Zingari by 91 runs with one innings.

The ship-joiners of Glasgow have struck for increased wages, which the employers refuse to concede.

Two platelayers on the North-Eastern Railway were run over by a train and killed near West Auckland. A platelayer on the Brighton Railway was killed in a similar manner near Three Bridges.

A lad of 16, son of Major Hinchcliff, of Pastow, North Devon, was accidentally killed by his elder brother while they were out together shooting.

The Philharmonic Theatre at Islington was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

Many burglaries have lately occurred in North London. On Tuesday night at Stamford Hill a desperate encounter took place with a burglar, armed with two revolvers, who had broken into the house of a lady named Reynolds, and who dangerously wounded her groom before he could be captured.

The Dublin police, in defiance of a prohibition by the authorities, held a meeting to discuss grievances, and in consequence 234 men were dismissed, and the remainder of the force then resigned and refused duty. The military were called out, and the mob becoming riotous were charged with fixed bayonets. About 500 special constables volunteered, and were addressed by the Lord-Lieutenant, who thanked them for their public spirit. A number of the dismissed policemen have since been apologized and applied to be restored, but the Lord-Lieutenant, for the present, declined to accede to their request, but has promised to inquire into each individual case before reinstating the men. Dublin is now perfectly tranquil, and the services of special constables have dispensed with, but as a precaution the military are retained in out-stations where symptoms of disorder appeared.

OBITUARY.—H. Pitman, Bo. Ret. List; General W. F. C. Curtis, late 21st Hussars; the Right Hon. M. Bernard; A. M. Anderson, late of the Oriental Bank, Pondichery; Col. A. Knight, late Town Major, Quebec; P. Rolt, late M. P.; the Hon. C. J. Trench, of Dublin; Capt. J. Harvey, R. N.; B. T. Balfour, late Lieut.-Govr. of Bahamas; Lady Louisa Tollemache.

SINCE the recent engagement at Kassassin there has been no fighting between the English and the Egyptian troops, except a few out-post skirmishes, in all of which our men had the advantage. The interval has been utilized in improving the transport arrangements, which are now much more complete, and a further advance against the enemy is early expected. Arabi's force is strengthening its intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir, apparently intending to make a stand there. Arabi's suspected to be in constant communication with Constantinople. At Ramleh Arabi's troops are not visible in any numbers, but Bedouins and gangs of labourers are busily employed on the earthworks near the British out-posts.

At Alexandria several incendiary fires have occurred and a number of arrests have been made of suspicious persons.

From Constantinople it is reported that the Military Convention between England and Turkey has been signed, and that the British Government has consented to the landing of Turkish troops at Port Said. Dervish Pasha will command the Turkish Contingent, with Baker Pasha as his Chief of the Staff, and guarantees will be given for harmonious co-operation with the British forces.

The Sultan's proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel and calling on the Egyptian people to obey the Khedive has at last been issued.

The Persian Government has proposed to the Porte combined action against the Kurdish Sheik Obeidullah, but Said Pasha has declined to enter into any engagement on the subject.

An armistice has been concluded between the Greek and Turkish Commanders on the frontier of Thessaly, and negotiations as to the disputed points are said to be making satisfactory progress.

M. de Lesseps arrived in Paris on Saturday, and was met at the station by a number of friends and admirers. In his reply to congratulations M. de Lesseps denied that he had acted otherwise than as the defender of the Suez Canal, and declared that Arabi alone had respected the neutrality of the Canal.

The editors of two Paris newspapers, *Le Petit Caporal* and *Le Combat*, have fought a duel with swords, and M. Demassas, of *Le Combat*, was fatally wounded.

The German autumn military manœuvres are being conducted in the presence of the Emperor William at Breslau.

An excursion train ran off the rails near Hugstetten, in Baden, on Sunday, and 55 persons were killed and many others badly injured.

An attempt upon the life of Senor Camacho, Spanish Minister of Finance, by sending him a packet containing dynamite, happily proved unsuccessful.

Letters received at Teheran state that Merv is now virtually under Russian rule.

According to intelligence from Buenos Ayres hostilities have been fully resumed between Chili and Peru, the contest on both sides increasing in bitterness and cruelty.

The House of Representatives in New Zealand has negatived a vote of want of confidence in the Colonial Government in connexion with certain Ministerial loan proposals.

John Dunn is now at Durban. He strongly protests against the restoration of Cetewayo, which, he asserts, will lead to disastrous consequences, but he recognizes the futility of resisting the decision of the Home Government.

An outbreak of hostilities between the border chiefs near Griqualand West is again threatened.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. H. Ryland, B. Uncov.	Mr. C. G. Vansittart, B. Uncov.
Mr. C. E. Horsley, B. Uncov.	
Col. C. J. Griffiths, B. S. C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, B. C. S., 3 mo.	Mr. S. deBrath, B. Uncov., 1 mo.
Mr. H. M. Kisch, B.C. S., 12 mo.	Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, B. Uncov. 15 days.
Mr. W. A. Smith, B. C. S., 11 mo.	Mr. G. Greig, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Mr. E. C. Popert, B. Uncov., 1 mo.	Mr. J. Hogan, B. Uncov., 3 mo.
Mr. W. A. Darling, B. Uncov., 6 mo.	Lieut. C. B. Porter, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Mr. J. C. Douglas, B. Uncov., 6 days.	Col. G. S. B. Hewetson, M. S. C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. B. Thomson, B. C. S.	Surg. E. Mulvany, B. M. S.
Mr. H. J. Newbery, B. C. S.	Cond. M. Carew, B. Commt. Dept.
Mr. J. H. Carter, B. C. S.	Rev. G. G. Gillan, B. Eccles. Est.
Mr. E. A. Wallace, B. Uncov.	Lieut.-Colonel H. Smalley, M. R. E.
Mr. K. C. Popert, B. Uncov.	Mr. W. C. Rennie, Bo. Uncov.
Mr. A. J. Oldham, B. Uncov.	Major G. C. Hogg, Bo. Cav.
Mr. W. H. Brand, B. Uncov.	Major M. M. Carpendale, Bo. S. C.
Mr. B. T. Pinch, B. Uncov.	Major D. C. Pedder, Bo. S. C.
Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, B. Uncov.	Col. A. W. Stockley, Bo. R. A.
Mr. E. T. Constable, B. Uncov.	Surg. J. Parker, M. D., Bo. M. S.
Major C. S. Noble, B. S. C.	Rev. P. H. Le Feuvre, Bo. E. E.
Major C. C. Brownlow, R. S. C.	
Capt. E. A. Young, B. S. C.	
Capt. C. F. Massy, B. S. C.	
Major T. H. B. Sevs, B. R. E.	
Major A. W. Capel, B. Cav.	
Major H. M. Ramsay, B. Inf.	

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SIR GARNET'S TELEGRAMS.

THE following telegrams were received at the War Office:—

From the General Officer Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State, War Office.

"Ismailia, Sept. 1.

"In reply to your inquiry of 29th ult., circumstances have forced me ahead of transport, but it is rapidly becoming efficient.

"The necessity of securing a sufficient supply of fresh water in the canal rendered it imperative for me to push on as quickly as possible.

"My success on the 24th and 25th, and retreat of the enemy, have enabled me to seize two important positions on the canal of El Magfar and Kassassin Lock; the latter about 20 miles from this place. I am, therefore, on a more forward and favourable position generally than I had anticipated, and am only now waiting till my transport arrangements are more complete to enable me to make a further movement.

"In the absence of roads, I had always calculated on partially using the canal and railway in sending supplies to the front, but the enemy having blocked the former by two large dams and the latter by an embankment and the partial removal of rails, it has been necessary to get these obstructions removed.

"I have one engine on the line and expect a second from Suez to-night, and am preparing the land transport companies some of which are now landing, to supplement the other means above indicated.

"A supply of mules has arrived from Cyprus. I expect 400 more from Malta and Italy to-morrow, and the large supply collected at Smyrna and Beyrout, at last released by Ottoman Government, are on their way.

"In a desert country like this part of Egypt it takes time to organize the lines of communication."

Ismailia, Sept. 1h

"The army in Egypt very grateful for the Queen's message.

"Trooper R. Stevenson, G. Troop, 1st Life Guards, in critical condition. His arm was amputated at the shoulder-joint. Trooper G. Sheppard, E Troop, same regiment, leg amputated above knee; doing well. Lieutenant Edwards, Mounted Infantry; wounded slightly; doing very well.

"Lord Melgun hopes to return to duty in a week.

"Major Townsend, Life Guards, sabre cut forearm.

"Major Forster, Captain Reeves, and Lieutnant Cunningham, Cornwall Regiment, and Pigott, Mounted Infantry, all shot through thigh; all doing well.

"Of these, Cuningham was shot early in the day in shoulder, but continued doing his duty with his men until wounded again late in the evening.

"Major Bibby, 7th Dragoons shot in lungs. His wound is severe, but he is out of danger and doing well.

"Advance guard is at Kassassin Lock.

"Nearly everyone in advance of here under canvas; those not so provided have shelter made of reeds and Indian corn, of which there is plenty near Kassassin.

"I have now three engines on line, and all in front will soon be well provided with all they require.

"An army operating from this as a base could only be fed by railway or canal, or a host of camels, owing to absence of roads and great depth of sand.

"The obstructions to canal and railway caused by enemy were considerable.

"Camels can only be obtained from Bedouins, the assistance of some of whom I hope to secure shortly.

"Railway service will soon be in good working order, when chief transport difficulties will end.

"Heat is not so great as expected, and climate very good. Troops healthy."

"Ismailia, 1st September, 1882.

"(Port Said, 1st September, 10 15 p. m.)

"Graham reports his fight on 28th Angst as follows:—

"'My force, 1,875 men, with three guns, with left on Canal at Kassassin Lock. About 9-30 a.m. enemy's Cavalrs showed in our front.

"'At noon enemy opened fire with two guns at long range, not reaching my lines.

"'At 3 p.m. enemy seemed to be retiring, so ordered men back to camp for dinner, and Cavalry Brigade that had come up to my support returned to Mahsameh.

"'At 4 p.m. enemy's infantry in force supported by heavy and well-directed artillery fire, advanced, endeavouring to overlap my right. Requested Cavalry Brigade and battalion of Marines to come up from Mahsameh. Pursued enemy. Marine Artillery battalion, 427 strong, along south bank of the Canal to take enemy in flank. This movement admirably executed by Colonel Tuson, who handled his men with great skill; meh firing with effect and steadiness.

"'At 5 p.m. I requested Lowe to attack enemy's left with cavalry, which he did most gallantly.

"'At 6-45 ordered general advance, expecting cavalry about them to attack their left beyond ridge to my right. Battalion of Marines arrived from Mahsameh and joined in general advance of two or three miles. Enemy fell back before us.

"'At 8 p.m. heard report of cavalry charge, and at 8-45, all being quiet, returned to camp.

"'Behaviour of troops and steadiness under fire were excellent, eager throughout day to close with enemy. Nothing could exceed gallantry of Mounted Infantry, Royal Engineers, officers and men as he is dashing. Regret he and Edwards both wounded.

"'Guns well served by Artillery. One, a Krupp, previously taken, was admirably served throughout day by Marine Artillery, under Captain Tucker.

"'Estimate enemy's force at 1,000 cavalry 8,000 infantry, and 12 guns.'"

"Ismailia, Sept. 2.

"General Hamley reports following casualties among the force lately under his command at Alexandria:—

"'On the 19th ult., Corporal Townsend, Berkshire Regiment, severely wounded.

"'On the 27th ult., Private Richard French killed and Private John Wilson severely wounded, both of the Derbyshire Regiment.

"'I also regret to announce death, from dysentery of Captain Baynes, of the Gordon Highlanders.'"

"Ismailia, 3d September.

"I regret, in spite of every search having been made nothing has been heard of Lieutenant Gribble, 3rd Dragoon Guards and Private Puver, Marine Artillery."

"Ismailia, September 4.

"All quiet in front. Enemy working hard at intrenchments.

"Troops well supplied with provisions.

"Highland Brigade left on boardship here for the present to furnish working parties for this place.

"Another steamer with hospitals for sending away wounded and serious cases of sickness in Malabar.

"Private W. Gillies, Cornwall Regiment, died of wounds last night. Other wounded doing fairly well, except Trooper Stephenson, Life Guards, who has lost left arm; he is weaker to-day."

The following, additional casualties, which occurred in the recent engagements in Egypt, have been reported by telegram, dated Ismailia, September 5:—

"Trooper J. Buckle, 1st Life Guards, missing, has been found dead.

"Trooper E. Deane (J. Dean), same regiment, is missing."

Ismailia, September 6.

"Enemy reconnoitred our position at Kassassin Lock to-day with cavalry. No guns. Musketry fire was exchanged, and Captain Holland, 15th Hussars, attached to 19th Hussars, wounded in shoulder—not dangerous.

"Sick in hospital about the same.

"Private W. Bond, Staffordshire Regiment, died of wounds yesterday.

"Army healthy."

FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN.

THE *Daily Chronicle* correspondent telegraphing from Ismailia on Wednesday evening says:—There was a general review of the troops at Kassassin today, and our officers expressed themselves well satisfied with the appearance of the men. The parade seems to have attracted the attention of the enemy, for his pickets began a heavy fire, and presently a vigorous fire was carried on, both north and south of the Canal. However, there was no lack of reprisals on our side, for on the south they were opposed by our mounted infantry, and on the north of the Canal by the cavalry. A brisk fire was kept up for some hours, but there was no sign of coming to close quarters, and neither infantry, nor cannon were engaged on our side. So far as we could judge the Khedivial troops have lost a good many, whilst on our side there have been no losses, only Lieutenant Howland, 15th Hussars, was wounded in the shoulder, but not seriously. The enemy brought forward comparatively few of his infantry, but advanced with some hundreds of his cavalry, and these retired, leaving a stray picket about three miles to the west of Kassassin.

The enemy's front line of defence was futher advanced on Wednesday, and he continues busily to fortify his position.

A reconnaissance towards Salahieh on Wednesday resulted in the discovery of a few Bedouins in the desert about seven miles distant.

ACTIVITY OF THE ENEMY.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphed as follows from Kassassin, on Sept. 5:—"I rode out northwest early this morning from the heights, or rather sand heaps bordering the scene of the famous charge from which a full view of the surrounding country can be had. Nothing showed directly north or west; but on the south of the Canal evidence of the increased boldness of the enemy was manifest. Nearly three miles south-west of Kassassin stands the little town of Yorein (?), a collection of mud huts surrounded by a wall, which seemed to be entirely deserted, except that a few quite-looking countrymen were standing about on the banks of the Canal. Further west, about a mile was a tent formed of a very large piece of canvas stretched over a bar. On either side of this tent a line of horses extended north and south, apparently along a picketing rope, and Egyptian soldiers were moving about in every direction. There must have been at least 200 thus assembled within half an hour's march of our camp. The time was a quarter-past seven. Just then General Wilkinson, with an escort of Indian cavalry came slowly along the northern bank eastwards, on his return from a morning reconnaissance. Some apparently innocent-looking countrymen on the southern bank took no notice of him, and he rode on to the camp. Immediately afterwards, however, they clapped rifles to their shoulders and fired smartly on our vedettes posted towards the railway. The puffs of smoke ran along a line of perhaps a dozen infantry soldiers suddenly developed out of loitering rustics. They fired a parting shot as the vedette came in to report, and then marched in line towards their cavalry post already referred to. Half-a-dozen horsemen rode out to meet them, and much gesticulation ensued. Their officers, in dark tunics, looked on from some rising ground behind. At the same moment a number of cavalry showed over the ridge immediately northwest moving towards the vedette, who galloped in. They stopped, as usual, at a prudent distance from the picket and retired nearly out of sight. On returning to the camp I took a note from the officer at the picket to the colonel commanding the 19th Hussars, and described the affair. The colonel said he had himself been fired at from behind a few days ago by some men dressed like peasants. This artifice makes matters very unpleasant for the genuine villagers of the neighbourhood, who are most anxious to sell their produce to the British. They are frequently arrested and detained some time before their innocence is established.

IN SEARCH OF BEDOUINS.

SEVERAL of our troops having been shot by Bedouins issuing from a village about half a mile south of Mahsameh station, General Graham determined to surround the place and demand its surrender. At half-past three on Monday morning the General, his staff and escort, issued from the camp, followed by two troops of the 13th Bengal Lancers, commanded by Colonels Macnaghten and Fenwick. No trumpet sounded; the word of command was spoken by Colonel Macnaghten in tones of unaccustomed mildness as the long procession of horsemen rode along the southern bank, with lance pennons fluttering overhead. At Mahsameh five companies of the Royal Irish, in all 400 men, commanded by Colonel Gregorie, were met passing over to the south bank of the Canal. The forces joined, and, without delay, moved upon the village which lies east of the shore of Lake Mahsameh. The Bengal Lancers having surrounded the place, the Royal Irish skirmished in, and the General rode right into principal square. Not a soul appeared. The sappers at once commenced prising open doors, and found the houses tenantless. Presently the Lancers went pricking through the corn, and almost immediately shouts were heard and a few frightened Arabs rushed out. Their lengthy explanations were found quite satisfactory by Colonel Tulloch. Some Bedouins had appeared in the village some days ago and looted every dwelling and carried off the Government stores of grain. Negotiations were entered into for the purchase of cattle, and the troops at about half-past six fell out again, having missed their aim completely.

ARABI'S STRATAGEMS.

("WESTERN MORNING NEWS" TELEGRAM.)

ISMAILIA, Thursday Night.—To-day we have positive information that Arabi Pasha is at Tel-el-Kebir, but is not in military command there. He is, however, regarded as General Commanding-in-Chief.

The enemy is reverting to stratagems, not only using soldiers in peasants' garb to obtain information, but also as skirmishers to pick off our officers who may be seen reconnoitring. Fortunately, their aim is not good, but more than one casualty has occurred, and there have been many narrow escapes.

Orders have been issued by Sir Garnet Wolseley cautioning officers and men against exposing themselves to fire except when doing duty.

The heat has moderated somewhat, but sickness is on the increase both afloat and ashore.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

THE health of our troops still keeps good, but there is reported to be a slight increase in the numbers of the sick. General Wolseley has been suffering from the prevailing complaint—slight diarrhœa and colic, and the colonels of three Cavalry regiments are in hospital. The medical arrangements at the front provide for a movable hospital to advance with the fighting line. This hospital will be capable of containing 700 beds. Stationary hospitals will be established at the railway stations at Kassasin, Mahuta, and Ismailia.

ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

Great uneasiness (says a Reuter's telegram) prevails at Alexandria in consequence of the arrest of a native spy on whom was found a letter addressed to M. Antonopoulo, the Greek Consular Agent at Siout, and now staying at Alexandria. M. Antonopoulo was arrested on Sept. 5 at night. It is rumoured that the police have discovered a large quantity of arms and the ramifications of a conspiracy, in which several Greeks are implicated, with the object of murdering the Europeans in Alexandria in the event of the bombardment being seriously threatened at Ramleh. The British military authorities, having mapped out the town of Alexandria into military districts, all of which communicate one with another by telephone, feel perfectly safe against that their arrangements will enable them to quell any unforeseen outbreak.

The representative of the *Standard* telegraphs:—The report which has for the last 24 hours been in circulation, that arms, ammunition, and other formidable articles, and naboots, or native bludgeons, have been found in a mosque here, has been confirmed.

RECONNAISSANCES.

LIEUTENANT SMITH-DORRIEN, with his mounted infantry, made two brilliant little reconnaissances from Alexandria. Starting on Tuesday, early in the morning before sunrise, he passed down the railway until he had got well beyond the enemy's first line of entrenchments, and seems to have satisfied himself that there was only one gun on them, and that little guard was kept upon the place. On Wednesday he went off in the direction of Aboukir passing about 2 miles beyond our line. He discovered earthworks, but no guns; exchanged shots with some Bedouinis, and a few regulars; one of his men had a shot through his helmet, but there was no casualty.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

THE general forward movement of the British forces was expected to begin on Sunday (Sep. 10) and according to some of the newspaper correspondents it is thought that a blow will be struck at the enemy on that day. Telegraphing on Tuesday, they say working more satisfactorily, and at Kassasin the camp had already assumed large dimensions in consequence of the concentration of troops and the accumulation of stores. Each regiment thus troops would all carry two days' rations, with the exceptions of meat; and the regimental transport carts would carry another two days' supply. Ismailia, Mahuta, Mahsameh, and Kassassin were to be held by a mixed force of Cavalry and Infantry troops, telegraphing from Kassassin on Sept. 7, the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—

We are evidently on the eve of important events. Preparations and arrangements are rapidly assuming definite shape, and should to-day or to-morrow shell is started, there will be no cessation until Tel-el-Kebir has fallen into our hands; and I am also assured on high authority that directly that position has been taken the cavalry division will endeavour to reach Cairo by two forced marches and hold the capital against the rebels. Our staff are working for a grand *coup*.

The check the advance has encouraged the enemy, who are still throwing up earthworks in advance of their main position. They have also occupied a fresh position to the British left on the south side of the canal. It is stated that Arabi has decreed the levying of the taxes four months in advance.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION WITH TURKEY.

ANOTHER delay had occurred in the signing of the Military Convention between England and Turkey. A Constantinople telegram says that Dufferin is stated not to be entirely satisfied with the wording of the Sultan's proclamation, inasmuch as it only says that Arabi Pasha deserves to be proclaimed a rebel, without expressly declaring him to be one. The correspondent of the *Daily News* adds that Clause 10 of the Convention, which names Port Said as the point of disembarkation for the Turkish troops, has been reserved *ed referendum*. The Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs visited Lord Dufferin on Sept. 7, but the position remained unaltered. A despatch through Reuter's agency states that Lord Dufferin was awaiting instructions previous to formally signing the Convention. It was not, however, considered probable that any obstacle will arise to prevent the signature. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

Lord Dufferin went to-day to the Porte to sign the Convention, but on finding that the text of the Proclamation against Arabi, published last night, was somewhat different from that which had been communicated to him, he declared that before signing the Convention, he must have time to compare the two texts of the Proclamation and to communicate with his Government.

The two texts are certainly not identical; but the British Government seems to have no reason to complain, because in the one published the denunciations against Arabi have been strengthened and the accusations multiplied in a manner fully justified.

A telegram from Alexandria says:—A rumour is current that two months ago the Sultan offered Egypt to England on condition of the payment of the surplus revenues to the Porte, as in the case of Cyprus. The offer was not, however, entertained by the British Government.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 7, 7-15 p.m.

Colonel Buller made a reconnaissance this morning, discovered the enemy's outposts asleep, and gained valuable information.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 8, 4-7 p.m.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has issued an order restricting the number of correspondents at the front for each paper to one, whose name has to be registered. This rule is without any exception whatever.

PORT SAID, Sept. 8, 4-20 p.m.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's Expedition to re-establish communication with Suez has reached the thirty-eighth mile from here; all well.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8, 1-45 p.m.

Lieutenant Dorrien's corps of mounted infantry made a reconnaisance early this morning in the direction of the palm groves at Mandara and engaged the outposts of the enemy. No casualties on our side. The enemy, however, had two killed and four wounded.

The Caspian, which grounded in the channel of the harbour yesterday, was got off a few hours afterwards.

All quiet at Meks and Ramleh.

There is eight days' supply of water in the Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8, 4-50 p.m.

Captains of ships are complaining very bitterly of the delays in discharging the cargoes of hired transports, both here and at the Canal.

It is reported here that Arabi is sick with dysentery.

FLOODING LAKE MAREOTIS FROM THE SEA.

THE operation of cutting off the old channel beyond Meks, with a view of letting the sea into Lake Mareotis, began on the 28th Sept. 4th. A hundred men were employed, and the new opening, the width of which will be about twenty feet, was expected to be finished by the 9th. The correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—It is estimated that the influx of water, when once the sea begins to enter, will be about 500 cubic feet per minute; but as the superficial area of the lake is roughly estimated to be about 120 square miles, it will take nearly two months to bring the depth up to eight feet, which is fixed as the minimum absolutely necessary.

I need hardly say how very important this undertaking will prove. By means of it we shall be able entirely to outflank the enemy's position in bringing up steam launches, small gunboats, and, in fact, any naval appliances that may be wanted, using them with great effect on Arabi's troops.

A MISSING OFFICER.

The Ismailia correspondent of the *Standard* says: Colonel Baker Russell has named another aid-de-camp in the place of poor Pribble of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who has been missing since the night of the 28th. He is now officially returned as killed, but I believe that no direct evidence of his death has been obtained. It was reported among the Arabs here next morning that the enemy had taken several prisoners. Most of the missing were, indeed, subsequently found dead, and in a state beyond recognition; still, it may be that two or three were captured, and these may still be alive.

THE MUTILATION OF THE DEAD.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Kassassin says it appears probable that the brutal mutilation of our fallen soldiers is not the work of Egyptian soldiers, but of Bedouins:—

Large numbers of these vagabonds—the curse of this part of the country—are always hanging about near the contending armies, ready to show themselves on the winning side. Two days ago I, with a friend, stalked seven of them mounted on camels; they tried to escape the range of my telescope by dodging behind the sandhills.

A wounded Arab officer brought in states that hardly had the British cavalry swept through the ranks of Arabi's infantry on Monday week, when a horde of Bedouins, horse and foot, poured in and began to strip and rob the dead and wounded on both sides, killing any able to resist. The officer was robbed of money and valuables by these wretches. Shortly afterwards a second band of robbers rushed up to the spot, too late, however, for plunder, and, finding the officer had nothing valuable, severely beat him.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

ARABI PASHA was reported to be making constant efforts to induce the Bedouins to block the Canal by firing on vessels and to interfere with the railway and telegraphic communication. Hitherto his success has not been great, but the pipes supplying Suez with water were cut on Tuesday. Fortunately, the mischief is not serious.

The murder of Mr. Dobson and Mr. Richardson has confessed his crime, and was condemned to death at Alexandria. He was not shot, but by special order of the Khedive was hanged in the native quarter, a placard in Arabic and English stating the cause of the execution being attached to the gallows. Four Bedouin looters were sentenced to die on the same day, but the Khedive commuted the sentence.

Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha has written a detailed report to the Khedive, accompanied by plans giving the position and strength of the enemy. A translation is being prepared to be sent to Sir Garnet Wolseley. From internal evidence, it would be said that the statements made are correct. Mahmoud Fehmy Pasha denies that he was made prisoner, but states that he gave himself up to the English. He accuses many persons in the Khedive's Court—including Cherif Pasha and Khairi Pasha—of having communicated with Arabi.

Kiamil Pasha, Wakeel of the Ministry of Marine, is to be tried at Alexandria on a charge of embezzling public money.

Some of Arabi's officers from Salihieh have arrived at Ismailia to make their submission.

Lord Charles Beresford has returned from Ismailia at the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

A rumour is current among the French at Port Said (says the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent) that Arabi contemplates escaping to Turkey, via Jaffa. He is preparing for this his colleagues the responsibility of all future excesses committed by the army or populace, and offering to the Sultan an opportunity to pose as the Pacificator of Egypt.

I hear, (says the authority in Mr. Gibson, of the Intelligence Department (says the *Times* correspondent) that Arabi is cutting the Fresh Water Canal beyond our lines, and that it is to be partially filled up with earth. This is a most serious obstacle and far worse than 10 miles of sand, as it makes navigation impossible, and cannot so easily be removed. Dredging is the only way of removing it.

On Wednesday morning three natives were detected in the act of setting fire to the new building in Sherif Pasha-street, Alexandria. The sentry fired; two escaped, but one was taken prisoner.

It being found that the bread manufactured at Ismailia is too sour to be given to the sick, and that bad flour is the cause of the acidity of the sourness, a new supply of flour has been ordered.

The Queen having expressed a wish that the utmost should be done to provide for the comfort and proper treatment of the sick and wounded during the present campaign in Egypt, Her Majesty has, it is stated, been furnished with full details as to the medical arrangements of the expedition, and has made known her entire satisfaction what has been done.

The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, has sent a telegram to Colonel Ewart, commanding the three squadrons which represent the brigade in Egypt, expressing his sense of the admirable behaviour of the officers and men under his command in the recent actions against Arabi's forces.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has expressed himself in high terms of approval of the conduct of Major-General Drury Lowe, C. B., commanding the cavalry of the Egyptian expedition, on the occasion of the attack on General Graham's position on the 28th ultimo, and Sir Garnet Wolseley has been instructed to make known to Major-General Drury Lowe his Royal Highness's sense of the admirable arrangements made by him for effecting the General Graham's timely aid, and of the soldierly devotion displayed by the officers and men serving under his command. In his Royal Highness's opinion, the action of the 28th ultimo refutes the arguments of those who contend that heavy cavalry are useless in modern warfare.

The *Times* correspondent at Kassassin relates how he "heard a loud explosion in the native Lines, and saw a Bengalee running swiftly from the spot. On going down, found that a native camp follower had been trying to drive a tent-peg with a live Egyptian shell, which he was using as a mallet. His body was fearfully mutilated."

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

THE FRANCH AND OURSELVES.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says the following observations on a very important subject, of which we shall hear a great deal as soon as Sir Garnet Wolseley has disposed of the rebellion in Egypt, are from the pen of Sir Bartle Frere:—

"In the *Times* of the 22nd of July is a careful historical summary dated the 11th of July, 1882, written by Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin as a preface to a statement of the Ministerial policy in Egypt. With a few exceptions, which will be noticed hereafter, this appears to be a complete and accurate statement of recent facts. The most noticeable exception is the attempt to fix on the late Ministry the responsibility for joint action with the French. This is not only open to question as matter of fact, but it seems quite unnecessary to the Ministerial case and rather to weaken than to strengthen it.

"Any one who knows anything of the history of Egypt during this century must be aware that the interests of France in Egypt date from more than a century ago, and that it has never been possible, during this generation, to take any step of vital importance in Egypt without considering the interests, and still more the susceptibilities, of our French neighbours.

"Our interests in Egypt have long been greater than those of any Western European Power. For the last fifty years they have been incomparably greater. Into no part are we more deeply sunk; they are essential to the peace and security of our Indian Empire, and in that sense they are national interests. But next to English interests in Egypt come those of France—dating far back, though not so far as ours, in existence, and much connected, as in sentiment and feeling, with the history and with many of the great reforms and material improvements of later years in Egypt; and important to the peace and security of Algiers and the French settlements in Eastern India and the Pacific. To go back no further than half a century, all who are intimately acquainted with the history of Egypt under Mehemet Ali, must be aware how many French were employed by him in positions of trust in the State, and how he carried out his army reforms under the direction of French officers, veterans of the wars of Napoleon. As these died out, their places were filled by men of other nationalities, chiefly Europeans; but the number of French employed under him and his successors continued to be very large, as all who have visited Egypt frequently during the last fifty years must know was the case, long ere the Suez Canal was even dreamt of or projected. French influence in Egypt was very considerable when the overland route to India was first established. This influence was all the more weighty because it was generally exercised in support of the ambitious projects of Mehemet Ali, to which the English more than once gave a peremptory check. But considerable as may be the French interests in Egypt, they are far inferior to ours, just as the French possessions in India and the Pacific are less than ours in India and Australia hence no excuse was necessary for any English Cabinet taking them into account as a principal factor in all calculations regarding Egypt. There was no necessity to imply that the responsibility for consulting the French in any important step in Egypt was a 'damnosa hereditas' devolved on Mr. Gladstone by Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry. The necessity has existed at least so far back as the memory of this generation reaches. It is inherent in the relative positions of the three Powers; and what is more, it continues to exist even now, when the French have for the time at least ostentatiously disavowed any intention of actively interfering to set things right in Egypt. I think the necessity should have been recognized in Lord Granville's historical summary without any implication of blame to his predecessors.

"Are, then, our 'joint action' with France, our 'identical notes,' and our proceedings in conjunction with France and apart from the other Great Powers, which ended so unexpectedly in the retirement of France before the bombardment of Alexandria, to be approved? By no means: France was entitled—and, I submit, notwithstanding her present retirement and isolation is still entitled—to be considered, and as far as our own interests allow, consulted, in everything of importance which we do or attempt in Egypt. This is due not only to her interests, real or imaginary, in Egypt, her ancient aspirations or modern investments, but to her peculiar position as a Mediterranean Power, ruling a large Moslem population, which her late ill-advised proceedings have brought dangerously near the inflammable materials for religious excitement which abound in Egypt. Any prudent and well-informed English statesman must feel that he must reckon with France in Egypt. In what spirit he should reckon must depend on the spirit manifested by the French Government. If it were that which actuated M. Thiers's Government in 1840-41 it might be appropriately met in the spirit of Lord Palmerston's action at that time. But if it were the spirit which has actuated the French Government of late years, too much consideration could not be shown to susceptibilities rendered keener by misfortune, and interests which are unquestionably great, and legitimate, and by no means necessarily at variance with our own.

"But ample consideration and respect for French interests, and even for French feelings and susceptibilities, is one thing; 'joint action' by 'identical notes' is another.

"My objection to the action of her Majesty's present Government during the past eighteen months is not because it was frank and friendly towards France, and was directed to the same objects as France had in view at the time; but because it was made dependent on the action of France, instead of being, as I maintain our action in the East ought always to be, perfectly independent and self-reliant. I cannot better illustrate the difference than by the example of two men journeying the same road towards the same object, and actuated by no unfriendly feeling towards each other. As long as they are frank in communication with each other, as to their intended objects and the means by which they hope to attain them, the halts and stages they propose in their journey, and the companions they would join or decline, they may remain friends to the end of their journey; but the essence of their friendship is their frank and perfect independence. Such, however, has not been your joint action in Egypt with France. It has been more like the joint action of two boys at a rural merry-making, when side by side, with the right leg of one bound to the left leg of the other they attempt to move forward by an awkward mixture of walking and hopping. Real progress is out of the question. It is an unnatural combination; and the inevitable tumble, amid the laughter of the bystanders—the acceptable and expected reward of boys at a country fair—is a poor result for two great nations playing at joint action in a serious political crisis.

"In the present case we have been saved from a tumble by the totally unexpected action of France, in cutting the bonds which bound us together and retiring from the game, leaving us to proceed alone. We may well be thankful for the unlooked-for good fortune which has restored to us our independence of action; and let us preserve that independence as carefully as possible. But let us not make the mistake of supposing that our old companion will long abstain from claiming a right to again accompany us and to have something to say to all we may propose to do in Egypt. Let us meet him in the most friendly spirit, and show all due regard for his rights, and even his susceptibilities; but let us beware of entangling ourselves again in the bonds of 'joint action' and 'identical notes,' and let us ever remember that our own interests in Egypt are vital interests, to England and to India, and that therefore in the estimation of all true-hearted Englishmen they must be paramount to the interests of any other European Power."

ng of the Act, with a special reference to the legal charges, and at a meeting held last night in County Down, under the auspices of the Home Rule party, it was resolved to establish a local association which, while securing to the tenant-farmer the utmost possible benefits of the Act, should protect him from excessive legal charges.

A POLITICAL TOUR IN IRELA

A leading article the *Times* rem
the following letter:—"We print
interesting and discursive le
gentleman who has been
picking up information
signed, but the narra
identity the auth
had a somewh
His object
the Coer
than
the object
ng of the
ked that the
such a speedy
ctually been the
assist me in my
had not been three days
rested me as a suspicion
me to judge by practical ex-
gs of those who can only "look
ens', through a fretwork setting
short account of my first experience
entures and of government as adminis-
ub-inspectors of police may, perhaps, be
ing to English readers.
nded in Dublin with that large amount of
orance of things Irish which is usual among
educated Englishmen, and a receptivity of mind
which was ready for a complete saturation of
knowledge. It so happened that the first persons
I fell in with were of the landlord class and per-
suasion, and in my thirst for information I asked
them for their honest opinion on the working of
the Land Act. A torrent of abuse, divided fairly
between Mr. Gladstone and the Commissioners, was
the reply. The incompetence of the Commis-
sioners was said to be only equalled by their par-
tiality. They made their sole business to reduce
all the rents which came before them, without any
reference to the value of the holdings. This was
a serious charge, and I began to be very indignant
with such unfair Commissioners; but the next com-
plaint of the landlords rather staggered me, for it
was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had given
secret instructions to the Commission that what-
ever else they did they were in all cases to reduce
rents. This was a little too strong, and I sug-
gested that even Mr. Gladstone had some con-
science and some regard for justice, and having
established an independent Court, would be un-
likely to attempt to bias all its decisions. In
answer to this I was told that if he had done
this, and really wished to be fair, he would have
given the Commissioners a hint that they were
going too far when he saw the extent of their re-
ductions. This was such an original view of fair-
ness in a legislator that I did not feel equal to
attacking it, not knowing any arguments for im-
partiality which could not be turned by such a
very eccentric flank movement. So I listened in
silence to an amount of abuse of the idleness and
general wickedness of the Irish tenant, which
showed me that I had come into a country in which,
however fair the prospects, man at any rate was
exceedingly vile.

Thus much had I already learned within the walls of my first Irish hotel, and even before I had well recovered from the effects of my voyage across the troubled waters of the Irish Sea. I had come for information, and seemed in a fair way of getting supplied with it without any great expenditure of trouble; but it occurred to me that it might be as well to verify it by visiting some people to whom I had introductions, who could not be suspected of prejudice in favour of landlordism. Accordingly I called on an American, staying at present in Ireland as correspondent of an American paper of extreme views, and asked him to help me towards finding out something of the state of the country and the real sentiments of the people. He told me that he was shortly going with that very object to travel for some time in Galway and invited me to accompany him, an offer which I gladly accepted. His point of view seemed decidedly Radical, but he said with some contempt that people called Gladstone a Radical now, so that the word was very little significance. Pending our travels he would introduce me to some people in Dublin who could tell me more about the state of any definite district in Ireland than any one else, and would be able to say in what parts of the country it were most likely to take place. Accordingly he took me to the office of the Ladies' Land League and introduced me to several of the ladies. They seemed to be carrying on an immense cor
[illegible] Ireland but then
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]